

THE TIMES Tomorrow

Winter... Spectrum tells you what you want to know about the Winter Olympics

...woolies Fashion Page looks at the Jaeger comeback

Fishing... Conrad Voss Bark on fishing and Brian Glanville on football

...for votes... Bernard Levin attacks a "corrupt bargain" between Conservatives and Labour

...and prizes Computer Horizons invites entries for its national competition with many valuable prizes

Duke of Beaufort dies at 83

The Duke of Beaufort, former Master of the Queen's Horse and a lifelong friend of the Royal Family, died at his home at Badminton, Gloucestershire, yesterday. He was 83.

The Duke, who made the name of Badminton known all over the world, was Britain's longest serving master of foxhounds and the country's best known hunting personality.

Obituary, page 16

Mirror defence

Journalists at Mirror Group Newspapers are seeking four years' pay in the event of an unwanted predator taking over the newspapers

Page 17

Korchnoi order

A Swiss court ordered Viktor Korchnoi, the exiled Russian chess grandmaster, to pay his son £20,000 compensation for the time he spent in a Soviet labour camp

Page 6

Embryo conflict

Divisions within the Warnock committee over human embryo research and surrogate mothers could pose serious difficulties for the Government in deciding controls over test-tube baby development

Page 3

Man-made heart

The University of Utah says its experience of transplanting a mechanical heart into a man that futher trials should be encouraged. The patient lived for 112 days after the transplant

Page 16

Haughey attack

Mr Charles Haughey, the Irish Opposition leader, accused the British Government of humiliating the Irish Government in its reply to Dublin complaints over the Duke of Edinburgh's visit to Ulster

Page 2

Second chance

Putting a brave face on the loss of a £70m satellite, the crew of the space shuttle Challenger plan to launch a second communications satellite today

Page 7

Assam protest

The state of Assam virtually closed down in protest during a visit by Mrs Indira Gandhi, the Indian Prime Minister. Shops and bazaars were shut and almost no private traffic ran

Page 4

England fiasco

England were bowled out for 82 and 43 when New Zealand defeated them by an innings and 132 runs in the second Test match at Christchurch

Page 20, 28

Greenwich time, pages 10, 11

A special report on Greenwich's National Maritime Museum, which this year celebrates its fiftieth anniversary.

Leader page 15

Letters: On the Airbus, from Admiral Sir Raymond Lygo; GCHQ, from Sir Brian Tovey, and Lt-Col J A Waite; Irish hedgehogs, from Lord Melchett and others

Leading articles: Queen and Commonwealth: Reagan Features, pages 12-14

Mr Thatcher's new view of Reagan: South Africa looks for a way out of Namibia: Ferdinand Mount's first column for The Times, Monday Page 60

Portrait painters: Spectrum: Yoko Ono today

Obituary, page 16

The Duke of Beaufort, Sir Arthur Armitage

Home News	2-4	Parliament	16
Overseas	4-7	From Bonds	28
Arts	8	Religion	16
Business	17-19	Science	16
Court	16	Sport	20-23
Crossword	28	TV & Radio	27
Diary	16	Theatre, etc	28
Law Report	6	Weather	16
		Wills	16

Hope fading in Lebanon as cabinet resigns

From Robert Fisk, Beirut

With almost half his capital under shellfire and with some units of his army on the point of throwing down their arms, President Amin Gemayel yesterday accepted the resignation of his entire cabinet in the slim hope that a national coalition government can be formed to prevent a final slide into civil war in Beirut.

Mr Chafic Wazzan, the Sunni Muslim Prime Minister, handed in his resignation at the presidential palace at Baabda, telling Mr Gemayel: "I hope, rather than that you accept it immediately."

His statement implied that the United States' refusal to countenance a change in the Israeli-Lebanese unofficial peace treaty had led to his resignation.

Mr Wazzan has agreed, for the second time in six months, to act as a caretaker prime minister but Mr Gemayel now has to find Muslim politicians prepared to take up ministerial posts in an administration which has long been regarded by the opposition as Phalangist.

Any potential prime minister - who under the Lebanese national covenant must be a Sunni Muslim - is likely to insist that the May 17 unofficial peace treaty between Lebanon and Israel be abrogated and that the divisions of power in the Cabinet be changed so as to give Muslims the dominant influence in all policy-making.

Mr Gemayel will now be considering whether he can possibly accept such conditions. If he does, he could lose the last vestiges of his Phalangist support. If he does not, then it is difficult to see how Cabinet government can go on. Time is very short now. And if the army starts to fall apart, then such changes will be merely academic.

Despite the resignation of the government, there still seems little hope that the battle around Beirut - which have now cost



Despair in Beirut: Weeping Shia Muslim women emerging from underground shelters to find their houses in ruins.

Andropov's illness puts summits in doubt

From Richard Owen, Moscow

Fresh doubts about the Soviet leadership appear to rule out any summit involving the ailing President Andropov, despite a cautiously positive response to Mrs Thatcher's call for East-West contacts after her successful visit to Hungary.

There was alarm on Saturday when Marshal Dmitry Ustinov, the Soviet Defence Minister, suddenly cancelled a trip to India without explanation. The illness or death of the minister would be a serious blow to the Andropov leadership, in which Marshal Ustinov is one of the three top men.

It is also possible that his sudden change of plan was linked with the deteriorating health of President Andropov, who has not been seen since August. He has kidney and heart ailments.

There was an air of almost eerie calm in Moscow yesterday, with streets deserted and no sign of unusual activity around the Kremlin.

Mr Andropov has reportedly returned to his dacha outside Moscow, but is not fully active. He is still unable to receive Mr Pierre Trudeau, the Canadian Prime Minister, who has been conducting a one-man peace mission in world capitals.

There are reports of an extraordinary Central Committee plenum in the near future, though this could mean after the Supreme Soviet elections on March 4.

Mr Andropov would normally address constituents in his Moscow district and vote.

The Soviet press yesterday only briefly reported Mrs Thatcher's talks in Budapest and ignored her call for Soviet politicians to visit the West. But diplomats said the Soviets response was cautious yet positive.

BUDAPEST: Mrs Thatcher appeared anxious on Saturday to discourage further speculation about the chances of her making a early visit to Moscow (Julian Haviland writes).

She thought it "much too soon" for a summit of leaders of the Soviet Union and the United States or other countries. A lot of groundwork needed to be done.

"One needs to have got a long way with improving understanding and perhaps back to the disarmament talks, with some progress made on them, before one approaches a summit meeting," she said at a press conference in Budapest.

"You know what would happen if one were announced. Expectations would be enormously high and they would only tend to be dashed."

Mrs Thatcher confirmed she was aiming at some form of top-level meeting, but added: "That is not the kind of summit I want, eventually."

New doubt over reasons for GCHQ unions ban

By Anthony Bevins, Political Correspondent

Two of Mrs Thatcher's former Foreign Secretaries, Lord Carrington and Mr Francis Pym, have been baffled by government statements about the ban on union membership among the staff of the Government Communications Headquarters.

Neither Lord Carrington, who resigned as Foreign Secretary in April 1982, nor his successor, Mr Pym, who was dismissed by Mrs Thatcher after the election last June, have any recollection of any plans involving the proposal announced by Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, on January 25.

That fact is expected to provoke a bitter political row in the Commons this afternoon, and increase the discomfort of Conservative ministers and backbenchers.

The Prime Minister and Sir Geoffrey have repeatedly told the Commons that action became necessary because of industrial disruption in 1979 and 1981. Action became possible once Mrs Thatcher had publicly avowed GCHQ's security function in the wake of the Geoffrey Prime spy case with a Commons statement last May.

Sir Brian Tovey, the former head of GCHQ, disclosed yesterday that he had drawn up firm plans for action in 1981. Those plans, he said, had been passed on to the Prime Minister and Lord Carrington, then Foreign Secretary.

But Lord Carrington, who takes up his new post as secretary general of Nato in June, has told close colleagues that he has no recollection of any such proposals.

More startling however, is the fact that Mr Pym shares the same difficulty. He has told

friends that he cannot recall such a plan. The Prime Minister has repeatedly stated that the Commons statement on Prime, in May, lifted the final impediment to action.

MPs on both sides of the Commons have understood that the reason for delay, from 1979, was simply a matter of public avowal of GCHQ. But the fact that Lord Carrington and Mr Pym have no recollection of GCHQ unions as an issue of vital importance will

lead many MPs to suspect that action was not in fact considered until after the election. This will lead weight to the suspicion, denied by ministers, that action has been prompted by American pressure.

The so-called ABC secrets trial of 1978 centred on New Statesman exposes of GCHQ work, but Mrs Thatcher told the Commons on January 26 that until she has made her Prime statement "the work of GCHQ was never acknowledged as one of an intelligence agency. It became necessary to acknowledge it in the middle on 1983. After that, it seemed reasonable and right to bring the practice of GCHQ into line with that of intelligence agencies."

Speaking at Stockport, Mr Kaufman said: "It is essential that they now give truthful answers to these crucial questions."

"The Prime Minister and the Foreign Secretary have up to now vehemently asserted that American pressure played no part in the trade union ban. The former director at Cheltenham now states that American pressure was an important factor. Someone is lying. Who?"

"Did the Foreign Secretary know on January 25 that employees at Cheltenham would face dismissal without receiving redundancy payments? If he did, then by failing to tell the House of Commons of this fact he was deliberately misleading MPs. If he did not know he was still misleading them through ignorance. Which was it? Ban 'essential', page 2 Letters, page 15

Pay rises for 500 key workers now expected

By David Felton, Labour Correspondent

The Government Communications Headquarters at Cheltenham is expected to announce shortly regrading plans for hundreds of staff giving large pay increases to key workers central to the de-munification programme.

Those involved are specialists, including scientists, engineers and telecommunications experts. The increases would be in addition to the £1,000 being offered to staff who resign union membership.

The increases, the details of which could be given in staff this week, are likely to affect at least 500 workers and in some cases could run into four figures.

Unions fighting the Government's proposed ban on unions at GCHQ last night branded the proposals as "yet another bribe" and urged members not to be persuaded into leaving.

The Government intends to create a new GCHQ grade for specialist staff at Cheltenham, its out-stations in Britain and

overseas affiliates, combining the present science, professional and technology and telecommunications grades. Those staff are viewed as among the more difficult to replace if large numbers ignore the £1,000 offer and are forced to leave GCHQ.

Some GCHQ staff have suggested that the Government may also be considering increases for valuable computer staff whose pay is, on average, lower than that of similar specialists in private industry.

The union's believe the regrading will be offered as an extra incentive to the staff to forsake membership and start a bandwagon of resignations which has until now shown no significant signs of winning support.

Mr Peter Jones, secretary of the Council of Civil Service Unions, said last night: "This is the approach of the fairground barker who tries to get people into his tent and when you go inside you cannot find what was on offer."

Before he took office three years ago, he told a reporter that he would be examined regularly by a White House physician and would resign immediately if there was "serious evidence" of senility or mental deterioration.

Monday campaign diary, page 6

Kinnock would dismantle Polaris

By Our Political Correspondent

A Labour government led by Mr Neil Kinnock would dismantle and dump any British nuclear deterrent system, whether Polaris or Trident, on taking office.

The speed of unilateral nuclear disarmament would be determined solely by the time scientists and engineers would need to take the system apart, Mr Kinnock has told close colleagues.

Although Mr Kinnock has said publicly that he would get rid of Polaris in the lifetime of a five-year Parliament, the new acceleration will surprise many Labour MPs and party members.

Nuclear disarmament has now become an absolute and unqualified priority for a Kinnock government. But the new-found urgency also implies that Labour will renounce all nuclear arms without any prior assurance that the Soviet Union will match British action.

The party's manifesto said only last year: "Britain's Polaris force will be included in the nuclear disarmament negotiations in which Britain must take part. We will, after consultation, carry through in the lifetime of the next Parliament our non-nuclear defence policy."

Mr Kinnock told a group of visiting American Congressmen last month that he would not order the nuclear deterrent to be fired, even if Britain was subjected to a nuclear attack. He therefore feels that the weapons must be abandoned, otherwise they attract the threat of attack.

The new Labour line contrasts starkly with the inbuilt ambiguities of Mr Michael Foot's election campaign. But Mr Kinnock, too, has provoked some past doubts about his intentions by mixing unilateral and multilateral nuclear disarmament in a way that so confused commentators and voters at the last election.

In a keynote speech for the Labour leadership election at Dundee on September 24, for example, he said: "It is our intention to phase out Polaris when we come to power and to enter negotiations with the Soviet Union and other nuclear powers to develop comprehensive multilateral packages."

If Mr Kinnock, as Prime Minister, had already ordered the dumping of Polaris, or Trident, Britain would have no role to play in nuclear disarmament talks.

Although Mr Denis Healey, Labour's foreign affairs spokesman, cannot be expected to endorse such a policy switch, it is understood that Mr Roy Hattersley, the new deputy leader, has already accepted that Polaris, Trident and cruise would be renounced as soon as possible after Labour takes office.

£1m ransom demand for missing diplomat

By David Nicholson-Lord

West Midlands police last night appealed to the kidnappers of a senior Indian diplomat based in Birmingham to make contact.

Mr Ravindra Mhatre, aged 48 and an assistant high commissioner, disappeared on his way home from the commission's city centre office on Friday night. Shortly before a note was delivered to Reuters agency in London demanding a £1m ransom and the release of Indian political prisoners.

The note was from the Kashmir Liberation Army. The police spent yesterday continuing inquiries among the large Kashmiri community in the West Midlands. Mr Thomas Mellen, the force's assistant chief constable, who is heading the inquiry, said Mr Mhatre had no connection with Kashmir.

Diplomatic sources last night knew nothing about the Kashmir Liberation Army except that it seemed to be based in London and was opposed to the

Indian occupation of two-thirds of the province.

One senior diplomat said that the army might consist of relations of Masood Butt, an alleged agitator under death sentence in New Delhi, who is named in the kidnapper note.

Mr Mhatre, who lives with his wife and teenage daughter in the Bartley Green area of Birmingham, has been in Britain only 18 months, was last seen when he left to catch a bus to arrive home. Last night there was a police guard outside.

The papers delivered to Reuters are believed to contain a threat to shoot Mr Mhatre if a ransom deadline of 7pm on Saturday was not met. Sources in Delhi said the deadline was extended by three hours, but there had been no communication with the kidnappers since.

Indian embassies have been told to increase security.

Mr Wazzan: 'I insist you accept immediately.'

Deepening crisis, page 6

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Deepening crisis, page 6

Deepening crisis, page 6

Doctors ordered to tell all about Reagan's health

From Christopher Thomas, Washington

President Reagan, aged 73 today, has a few minor physical ailments. He is, for example, allergic to some of the stuffed relics in the White House and requires weekly injections. Even so, as a white male, he has the statistical probability of living another 9.7 years.

These, and other portraits of Mr Reagan's survival chances, if he wins another four-year term, come from unifying interviews with White House doctors. The President more or less ordered them to discuss his health. The oldest president of the United States wants the world to know he can take it.

Mr Reagan is physically fit,

stone eight pounds, appears younger than his chronological age and has a face which has suffered less in office than those of younger recent presidents. So say the doctors.

The medical men clearly have in mind the ravages wreaked on President Carter and President Nixon by the exigencies of the White House. Mr Carter was a worrier, with a fussy-minded preoccupation with detail, and Mr Nixon had reasons enough to feel threatened.

Mr Reagan's age could become an election issue, so the White House has been delving into history. Ronald Reagan was seven months older than Mr Reagan is now, when he became West German Chancellor

in 1949. He then served another 14 years. Winston Churchill left office at 80 - not by any means, as the records prove, a fit man - and Charles De Gaulle was 78 when he left power.

Mr Reagan's most recent health problem was a partial hearing loss in one ear. Since August, he has been using a barely visible hearing aid. "His good ear is perfectly normal," according to Dr John House, who has been monitoring Mr Reagan's ears since 1979. "It would be in the low-normal range, not right at the top, not perfect, but still normal," he said.

The other ear was harmed by the firing of a pistol during the

making of a film many years ago. "Certainly," Dr House said, "the President's hearing loss will not be a problem for the next four years."

Mr Reagan also suffers a form of hay fever which is aggravated by long flights and dusty hotels.

It is often said that he is "intellectually incursions" - meaning lazy.

Before he took office three years ago, he told a reporter that he would be examined regularly by a White House physician and would resign immediately if there was "serious evidence" of senility or mental deterioration.

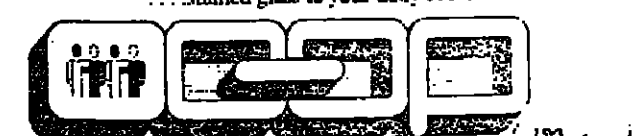
Monday campaign diary, page 6

Spend some time at Co-op 84 and spend a lot less in future...

The worker co-operative movement is gathering force throughout the world. For many it is a practical solution to current unemployment problems. Worker co-operatives combine individual skills and resources to create jobs. There are now over 800 worker co-operatives in the U.K. with, on average, a further five or six start-ups every week. Workers in these businesses control company policy and share in the profits. The benefits for the buyer is the enhanced level of motivation and commitment created by co-operation. And, therefore, greater certainty of higher quality products and services, at very reasonable cost.

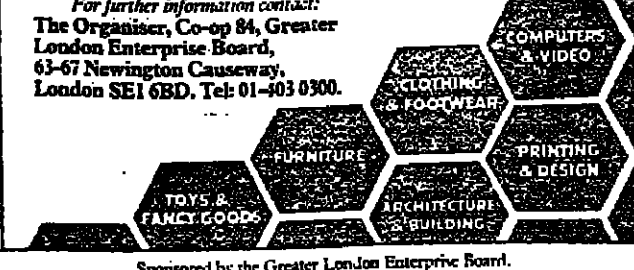
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The London Co-op Trade Fair and Conference, Town Hall, Kensington, 21 and 22 February 1984.

For further information contact: The Organiser, Co-op 84, Greater London Enterprise Board, 63-67 Newington Causeway, London SE1 6BD. Tel: 01-403 0300.



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Ban on unions essential, former GCHQ chief says

By Richard Evans

Sir Brian Tovey, director until last September of the Government Communications Headquarters at Cheltenham, believes it is essential to ban trade unions there.

After making clear at the weekend that he was largely responsible for the plan to exclude unions from the intelligence-gathering centre, he defends the Government's handling of the controversy in a letter to *The Times*. In it he says: "I do not consider any other means of presentation and implementation could sensibly have been put forward."

Sir Brian's remarks are aimed in particular at Lord Bancroft, former head of the Civil Service, who, in a letter to *The Times* last Friday, described the Government's handling of the issue as "breath-takingly inept".

Lord Bancroft added yesterday: "My old service has been made into a sort of helpless pawn by the way the Government has handled this particular episode, and the political parties are now playing political games with it."

"That is something the vast majority of civil servants emphatically do not want. Who wants friends like the *Morning Star* or enemies like very worried and genuinely concerned government backbenchers? The sooner this can be settled by quiet conversations between the Government and the staff, the better for all concerned, including national security."

Sir Brian disclosed at the weekend how he drew up plans in 1981 to deunionize GCHQ after several years of sporadic disruption, because he thought it was the only way to guarantee continuity.

The "turning point" came with an industrial dispute at Cheltenham in February 1979 when a few hundred civil servants walked out in support of a pay claim, he disclosed in *The Sunday Times*. "From that time onwards there was always an undercurrent of worry in some part of the office. It might be the radio operators this week, the communication officers the next."

Sir Brian, in so far as unpublished remarks during last week's interview, added: "You could say that almost at any time during the past five years there was some incipient trouble."

But he added: "The unions have done an efficient and justified job for their members. Please do not think I am anti-union."

Sir Brian confirmed that the union disruption meant GCHQ did not operate at peak efficiency during the Russian invasion of Afghanistan, after which he spent a lot of time talking to customers "apologizing" for GCHQ's performance, and during the Polish crisis which led to a "heavy and somewhat embarrassing reliance on our allies, particularly the US."

Despite claims last week by the Prime Minister and the Foreign Secretary that the ban was not the result of direct pressure from America, Sir Brian says there was "subtle pressure" from the other side of the Atlantic. "We noticed a reluctance to enter into working. It was the beginning of a reluctant feeling that 'we don't know whether we can rely on the Brits'."

which the management was desperately trying to contain". He said that "old-fashioned" industrial action involving civil service unions tended to centre on the National Insurance Office and the Department of Health and Social Security "because that irritates the public, but hitting GCHQ does not bother the public, but it does bother HM Treasury and embarrass us. Once the unions had twigged that, we really did not have a viable option."

Although union national officials were treated as outside visitors when they went to Cheltenham, were shown nothing classified and behaved "absolutely properly", Sir Brian said: "The risk was there. The fact is that almost by osmosis they could smell in broad terms what was going on."

By 1981, according to Sir Brian, the unions had made it "brutally clear" they regarded GCHQ as a "damn good place to hit".

But he insists that his plan "was nothing to do with the list of disruptions at Cheltenham given by Sir Geoffrey Howe: February 23 and June 22, 1979: One-day strikes then selective disruptive action. September, 1979: Work-to-rule, over 10 days. December 13, 1980: Disruptive action. November 27, 1980: Protest meeting. March 9, 1981: One-day strike, then disruptive action. June 10 to August 26, 1982: Overtime ban at outstation. Unions say limited numbers of staff involved on most occasions."

particular political complexion of this Government. He did not propose a no-strike agreement with the unions as he did not believe it was practical. "You could never be sure... if it came to an enormous confrontation between the civil service unions and the Government, whether it would stick, and you could not have the force of law behind it."

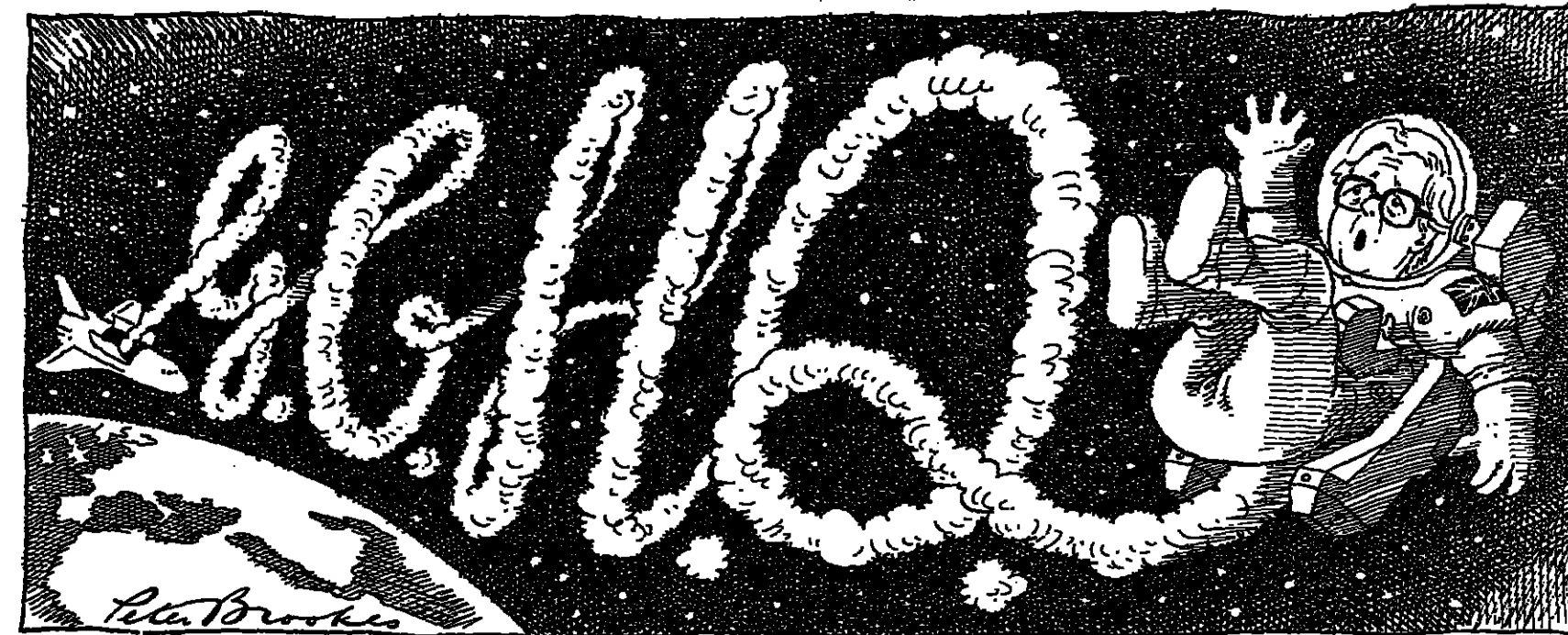
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Answer on Duke's visit 'humiliating'

From Richard Ford, Dublin

The British Government was accused yesterday of humiliating Dr Garret FitzGerald's coalition administration in the Irish Republic in the controversy over Friday's visit by the Duke of Edinburgh to Drumadarragh barracks, Co. Antrim.

The barracks are shared by the 1st Battalion Grenadier Guards, of whom the Duke is Colonel, and the 2nd Co Armagh Battalion of the Ulster Defence Regiment, eight of whose members have been charged with murdering two Roman Catholics.

Mr Charles Haughey, leader of the Fianna Fail opposition party, criticized the brief reply to Dublin's protest as insensitive and said it made a farce of claims that Anglo-Irish relations were on a friendly basis.

He said the Government of the Irish Republic has a right to give views on security and constitutional issues in Northern Ireland and supported calls for the disbandment of the Ulster Defence Regiment.

The Northern Ireland Office had told Dublin: "A visit by a member of the Royal Family to a regiment in the United Kingdom of which he is Colonel is an internal matter for the United Kingdom."

Mr Haughey said "an insensitive and uncaring British Government" was to blame. "The Foreign Office will reply today or tomorrow but Dr FitzGerald can expect little more than an outright rejection of his complaint (Henry Stanhope writes)."

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Experts advise nuclear cuts

By Henry Stanhope, Diplomatic Correspondent

An influential group of British defence experts is calling for NATO to adopt a new strategy relying less on nuclear weapons. The experts also want changes in British defence policy, which until recently some of them were helping to decide as senior officials at the Ministry of Defence in Whitehall.

The group, which includes Sir Frank Cooper, Permanent Under Secretary at the Ministry until just over a year ago, and Sir Ronald Mason, former Chief Scientific Adviser of defence in Whitehall, has been carrying out a study since 1980 under the chairmanship of Lord Cameron, Marshal of the RAF, who was previously Chief of the Defence Staff. The report, published today by the British Atlantic Committee, proposes the withdrawal of all battlefield nuclear weapons in favour of new technology precision-guided munitions (PGN) including cruise missiles with conventional warheads.

Accurate "smart" (target selecting) weapons, together with other electronic advances in communications and target acquisition, could offset the Warsaw Pact's superiority in numbers. But the public would be "astounded" at how little collective thinking had been carried out by the alliance, its author adds.

In their criticism of Britain, they say that a "considerable inventory" of war stocks is needed to bring British services up to the standards of their allies.

They want an end to money being spent on missiles rather than the platforms to carry them, a theme which lay behind the 1981 defence review carried out by Sir John Nott, the former Secretary of State for Defence. The Falklands war showed that surface warships can be nearly as vulnerable as the vessels they are supposed to protect.

The report criticizes the Ministry of Defence decision to buy the British Alarm anti-radar system for aircraft as opposed to the United States' Harm.

Diminishing the Nuclear Threat: NATO's defence and new technology (British Atlantic Committee, £1).

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Orders for Sizewell attacked

By Our Science Editor

The Department of Energy and Electricity's General Board were accused yesterday of conspiring to override the public inquiry into a proposed pressurized water reactor at Sizewell, Suffolk.

The charge followed an announcement that the board will issue orders this week for design work and components worth £100m.

The Government has given the board permission, even though the public inquiry is only at the halfway stage. Moreover, the shortest time by which Sir Frank Layfield's report and formal planning procedures could be completed before permission could be granted would be 18 months.

The objections will be put to Sir Frank tomorrow when the inquiry resumes, by Mr John Valentine, representing the Stop Sizewell B Association.

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Geoffrey Smith

When a senior minister finds it necessary to deny that he is about to resign one knows he is in trouble. Twice within the past few months Sir Geoffrey Howe has suffered a parliamentary humiliation. It happened first after the invasion of Grenada; then last week he experienced still deeper embarrassment over the Cheltenham intelligence centre. It is these presentational difficulties that are undermining his political position more than the substance of the issue.

As Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey has the advantage of being personally closer to the Prime Minister than either of his predecessors. Lord Carrington's knowledge of international affairs commanded her admiration, but it was not an easy relationship. Mr Pym was never on the same wavelength with her. Sir Geoffrey and Mrs Thatcher, however, developed an increasingly effective partnership during his years at the Treasury after a difficult beginning when he became Shadow Chancellor without any assurance that he would get the job in government.

With a Prime Minister who is taking an increasingly active part in foreign affairs, there is something to be said for a low-key Foreign Secretary. That is Sir Geoffrey's style. The smaller the group the more likely he is to be persuasive. His grasp of detail is usually good, his manner is always friendly. He is popular with his Cabinet colleagues, which proved a considerable asset at the Treasury because it removed the sting of personal bitterness from the arguments over economic policy.

These are the qualities which ought to make Sir Geoffrey a successful international negotiator. His experience as Chancellor fits him particularly well for the critical bargaining over the European Community budget. But it is necessary for even a low-key Foreign Secretary with an assertive Prime Minister to be persuasive with a much wider audience.

Strangely enough, it is more necessary for a Foreign Secretary than for a Chancellor. This is not because more people are concerned about foreign than economic policy, which is plainly not the case. But at the Treasury policy tends to speak for itself. It is not the rationale but the impact that matters. How many of us remember a Budget statement for its rhetorical effect? We simply want to know whether the Chancellor is going to put up taxes or bring them down.

But a Foreign Secretary is dealing more with uncertainties and intangibles. He has to be able to command the confidence of Parliament and the country that he is pursuing the right course even when there can be no demonstrable proof that he is doing so. This is why the practice of diplomacy can be a peculiarly difficult art in a democracy in which the electorate is looking for quick results and politicians for swift justification.

Nothing that has so far been revealed should require Sir Geoffrey to resign over the Cheltenham imbroglio. He has been honest, but he has not acted dishonourably. He was not alone in taking the decision, and he should not be asked to take the sole responsibility for it - especially as the Prime Minister herself was actively involved.

For him to go now would be a blow to her prestige. A Prime Minister who was forced with four months to part with her senior Cabinet ministers against her will and declared intention would find that her own authority had been diminished.

But Sir Geoffrey will be a liability as Foreign Secretary if he cannot recover the attention and respect of the House of Commons. It is no use having in that post a minister whose policies, look rather more convincing before he has explained them.

There is no case for any dramatic move. But the Foreign Secretary must be able to expound the Government's foreign policy. It is on his success in doing so that Sir Geoffrey's suitability for the office should be judged over the next few months.

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Orders for Sizewell attacked

By Our Science Editor

The Department of Energy and Electricity's General Board were accused yesterday of conspiring to override the public inquiry into a proposed pressurized water reactor at Sizewell, Suffolk.

The charge followed an announcement that the board will issue orders this week for design work and components worth £100m.

The Government has given the board permission, even though the public inquiry is only at the halfway stage. Moreover, the shortest time by which Sir Frank Layfield's report and formal planning procedures could be completed before permission could be granted would be 18 months.

The objections will be put to Sir Frank tomorrow when the inquiry resumes, by Mr John Valentine, representing the Stop Sizewell B Association.

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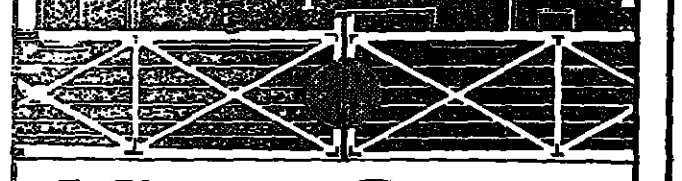
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Sir Brian Tovey (Photograph: Peter Dunne)

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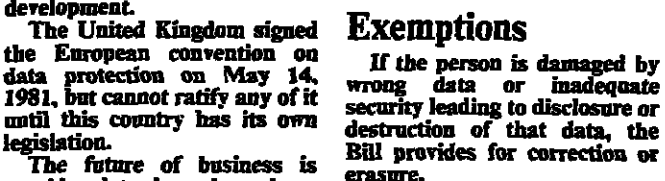
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Bill is an urgent balancing act

Britain's future use of information technology depends on the Data Protection Bill, which goes into its House of Commons committee stage tomorrow. In a two-part series, PETER EVANS, Home Affairs Correspondent, examines its significance, scope and safeguards.

Swift advances in information technology have brought new urgency to the Data Protection Bill. The Government recognizes that the potential threat to individuals from the collection and transfer of information about them is real, particularly if data is inaccurate and uncontrolled.

The Bill is designed to guard against abuse and so relieve concern about it, which could otherwise impede technological development.

The United Kingdom signed the European convention on data protection on May 14, 1981, but cannot ratify any of it until this country has its own legislation.

The future of business is considered to depend much on the free flow of information, including personal data, between countries. Ratification of the convention will ensure that British firms are not at a disadvantage in competing with European rivals.

Individuals have a right of access, they must be told by a data user if he holds information about them and can obtain a copy of it. Court action for access can be sought.

Exemptions

There are exemptions: data which has neither to be registered, supervised by the Registrar nor is subject to protection principles. Examples are data relating to national security or held on small home computers for domestic purposes and information held for payroll purposes or for financial accounting.

Information held by the police will have to be registered. But the Bill allows exemptions from the provisions covering access and non-disclosure. Access to information held for law enforcement or revenue purposes will not be possible, if it would prejudice them.

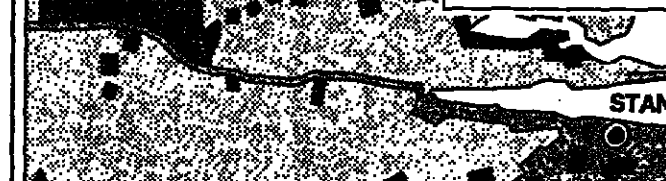
Under the Bill, as at present, data users can disclose information to the police. But the police have no right to demand it.

The Secretary of State may, by making an order, prevent individuals from seeing health and social security information about them.

The present Bill is the second - the first falling with the general election.

There is a right of appeal to a national tribunal against any refusal by the Registrar of an application for registration or the alteration of registered particulars or any enforcement notice, deregistration notice or a notice prohibiting transfer of information abroad.

Tomorrow: Opposition to the Bill.



Falkland hunt for deadly relics

From Rodney Cowton, Defence Correspondent, Port Stanley

More than 18 months after the conflict in the Falkland Islands, the British troops are still discovering Argentine weapons and ammunition and clearing it at a rate of about 1,000 items a day.

Since no completely reliable means of detecting certain kinds of plastic mines has yet been found, no attempt is being made to clear the minefields. They are simply fenced and left to be dealt with when an effective detection method is available.

However, the task of clearing up all the ammunition, weapons and general kit left by the Argentine forces as they surrendered is enormous.

Men of the Explosive Ordnance Demolition (EOD) detachment from the Royal Engineers' 33 Engineer Regiment have been clearing Argentine trenches on the Murray Heights less than a mile from the centre of Stanley.

When the Argentine soldiers surrendered the often filled in their trenches. As a result the EOD men are digging them out again to remove potentially dangerous ammunition that has been left in many of them.

This may mean digging out trenches to a depth of 4ft. Despite the fact that the Falklands are generally snuff dry at the moment after an unusually good summer, many of the trenches on Murray Heights, which were dug in peat, are filled with water to above ankle height.

While I was there a mortar was dug out, and at least four others have been found in the vicinity as well as quantities of detonators, grenades, and other ammunition.

Apart from such dangerous material, some of the trenches are strewn with clothing and other equipment ranging from boots and sleeping bags to jars of hair cream and tubes of



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Surrogate mothers and embryo research put committee in a quandary

By Thomson Prentice and Nicholas Timmins

The Government is likely to face serious difficulties in deciding on controls over test-tube baby developments and research on human embryos because of divisions within the Warnock Committee, set up 15 months ago to advise on artificial reproduction and its implications.

The committee, which hopes to report to Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Social Services, in June, has yet to draw up recommendations.

But inquiries by *The Times* indicate it is having substantial problems producing unanimous recommendations in two key areas.

One is how far research on human embryos should be permitted to go. The other is the surrogate mothers, or "womb-leasing", in which women bear children for childless couples which are surrendered soon after birth.

A committee member said: "We are breaking totally new ground, medically and morally. We are coming up against subjects and areas we never dreamed of. We can make recommendations, but I am glad we do not have to make the decisions."

The committee of 16, chaired by Dame Mary Warnock, meets again this week to try to resolve the issue of surrogacy.

There is growing concern among members that they will be unable to produce a unanimous view at a critical time. One surrogacy agency is preparing to open in Surrey, and Mrs

Anna McCurley, Conservative MP for Renfrew, West and Inverclyde, is awaiting a second reading on her private member's Bill to make such agencies illegal.

Unanswered questions remain: Who is the legal mother? Is a surrogate contract binding? Is the child legitimate? What if the "tarrying mother" changes her mind about surrendering the baby, or if the "parents" decide not to accept it?

The introduction of the test-tube baby technique raises further vexing issues. A mother who cannot carry a child could have her egg fertilized by her husband's sperm, and another woman could bear the child. That would make the child genetically the off-spring of the father, as opposed to just the father if a surrogate mother is artificially fertilized by the father's sperm.

But does that make "womb-leasing" more or less acceptable? Should it be permitted only within the National Health Service, with commercial organizations, in which surrogate mothers receive fees, prohibited from carrying out the operations?

The committee also has the daunting task of deciding whether research should be permitted on embryos; if so what types; how far should scientists be allowed to "grow" embryos in the laboratory; and whether they should be permitted to manufacture embryos, rather than using "spare" embryos which are the by-product of the test-tube baby technique.

Scientists argue that research on the early development of such embryos could improve the test-tube baby technique, and throw light on the development of genetic and other handicapping defects, such as Down's Syndrome, which could lead to improved advice on prevention.

It has even been suggested that it might eventually be possible to split an embryo, implant half to produce a child, while freezing the other half.

At present, only the most limited studies have been undertaken, on human embryos but the issue raises crucial questions about when life begins.

The committee has, however, made significant progress on some issues, including Artificial Insemination by Donor (AID), where the wife of an infertile husband is made pregnant by another man's sperm.

The committee is likely to recommend licensing clinics that carry out AID, legislation to make the children legitimate, and restrictions on the number of times one donor can be used, to limit the risk of half-brothers and sisters meeting and having children who would run a higher risk of handicap.

A key recommendation is likely to be that a standing advisory committee should monitor developments in a field that has changed rapidly since the committee began work.



Clowning in church: The actor Ron Moody, president of the Clown International organization, joined about fifty clowns at Holy Trinity Church, Dalston, east London, yesterday for the annual service in memory of the great clown Grimaldi. Afterwards the clowns performed for children in the church hall. Photograph: Suresh Karadia.

Independent schools face computer crisis

By Lucy Hodges

Education Correspondent

All independent schools should teach their pupils how to use microcomputers because they are being left behind by state schools, a strategy paper prepared by the Independent Schools Microelectronics Centre, which has 770 member schools, says.

The unpublished draft calls for a design department in each independent school, both preparatory and secondary, to teach craft work, microelectronics and engineering. Students should receive three lessons a week in a combination of those subjects, and a computer room should be established in larger schools.

Written by Mr Charles Sweeten, director of the centre, who taught at Oundle School, Peterborough, the paper says that if independent schools are to survive they must provide students with the teachers and the time to study microelectronics.

Mr Sweeten said yesterday that the amount allocated from educational resources to each pupil in the state sector for microelectronics was £2.40. That compared with 40p in the independent sector.

His paper adds that a small school might manage with four computers but there should be extra equipment as well, including a radio/receiver transmitter. Yesterday he said there was a crisis in independent schools. They should all be aiming at a computer in every classroom.

"This may be 10 or 15 years hence but for God's sake let's say where we are going", he said.

His paper says: "Pupils should be given an understanding of the technological age in which we live, and we have a duty to give them the basic concepts which will enable them to contribute to the efficiency and competitiveness of British industry."

The first students are expected to be enrolled in May or June and it is hoped that within two years, 2,000 students will be learning how to use the BBC micro and receiving the course material through the machine.

Students will pay £120 for a 180-hour introductory course.

Mr Roger Jinkinson, head of the polytechnic's extra-faculty unit, said: "We will send them a BBC micro as part of their course. They will plug it in, do the work that is set, answer questions and this will be marked by us all on the BBC equipment."

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Children's mystery illness identified

By Pearce Wright

Science Editor

The cause of periodic epidemics among school children of a highly contagious but mysterious illness, characterized by a flush-like rash on the cheeks and symptoms similar to German measles, has been identified. An investigation which began with the analysis of serum from children from two schools in north London during an outbreak last year, has identified the infectious organism as Parvovirus B19.

That is the first Parvovirus to be linked to a human disease. The prefix Parvo denotes that it is the smallest known infectious agent. Microbiologists are considering the possibility of other strains causing illness or adding to complications.

The research which implicated the organism was done by groups working with Dr Mary Anderson at King's College Hospital Medical School and Dr Helen Mortimer at the Central Public Health Laboratory, both in London.

Patients 'rejected'

Some cancer patients are being rejected for treatment because their life expectancy is less than the length of the waiting list. Leaders of the 25,000 junior hospital doctors in Britain claimed yesterday (Nicholas Timmins writes).

In a letter to Mrs Margaret Thatcher, Dr Stephen Brearley, chairman of the Hospital Junior Staff Committee, urges the Government to restore NHS spending to the level it would have been had last July's 1 per cent cut not been made.

Dr Michael Garrett, the senior consultant in the radiotherapy department at Clatterbridge Hospital, in the Wirral, yesterday denied that patients there were not being accepted for treatment because of the length of the waiting list.

It had, however, risen to six weeks in August, after the cuts were imposed, and was now down to two to three weeks.

Pensioners fly away from the winter

By Kenneth Gosling

A week before Christmas, Mr Norman Ford and his wife, Rita, closed their bungalow at Swaffham in Norfolk, asked their neighbours to keep an eye on it and set off for Majorca.

The Fords' extended holiday, taken under Intasun's Golden Days plan, is an example of an increasingly popular way for British pensioners to escape cold weather and high fuel bills. At the Santa Ana Hotel near Palma there is entertainment, all meals are provided, and temperatures are in the 60s.

Intasun has sent about 20,000 customers to Spanish resorts this winter.

Mr Ford, aged 74, a former company secretary, goes away in winter for his health, usually taking a self-catering apartment. This year, after a spell in hospital, he chose an hotel.

It has cost £1,500. The first four weeks, including Christmas and New Year, with the flight, came to £289 per person; subsequent weeks come to £39 each. In addition they allow £300 spending money.

Mr Charles Thacker is 71, a retired civil servant from Wimborne, Dorset. The eight weeks he and his wife, Trudy, are spending at the Santa Ana are costing £460 for each of them, including flights.

"I believe", Mr Thacker said, "that it's the ideal thing to do in the winter in half. Next time we will probably choose another place and go for a longer time."

Mr Roger Madge, product group manager of Thomson Holidays, which runs Young at Heart tours for the over 55s, said demand this year had been very strong. "It's generally ahead of last year. A typical

Pensioners can arrange to have their pensions paid to them while they are abroad, but the Department of Health and Social Security does not recommend it.

"Most tend to take their pension books with them and draw the money after they come back - they can do this for up to three months after their departure date. They can call at their local DHSS office and arrange to have it sent on but we really do not recommend it in view of the nature of postal services abroad. It's different if they are staying with friends."

Most people who go away for extended periods have their pension paid into a bank account already. They can then draw money by drafts arranged with overseas branches.

price now, booking for February and March, would be £145 for 14 nights at the Rio Park, Benidorm, on full board.

Research by Pickford Travel, which operates the Golden Circle through its Jubilee Club, again for over 55s, has shown that 60 per cent of the people they interviewed took at least two holidays a year.

Its survey says that the "senior citizen market" is a great help to operators who need to keep aircraft loads high all the year round. Spain, with the Balearics and the Canaries, accounts for almost a third of visits, and is by far the most popular destination.

That is not to say the elderly are unadventurous. One company sent a couple in their sixties off hiking in Canada. They returned safe and well, if sore-footed.

Waldorf may get £150,000

By Stewart Tendler

Crime Reporter

Scotland Yard is expected to pay a settlement of up to £150,000 to Mr Stephen Waldorf, who was shot and beaten with a gun when police mistook him for David Martin, a fugitive in London in January last year.

In October two detectives were acquitted of charges of attempted murder during a trial at the Central Criminal Court. Both have now returned to duties with the Metropolitan Police.

Yesterday Scotland Yard would not comment on the reported £150,000 settlement figure.

Surviving victims of Peter Sutcliffe, the Yorkshire Ripper, who successfully sued the killer for damages, were told yesterday not to expect any payment from him because Sutcliffe was now penniless.

An accountant handling his financial affairs said: "His assets are as near nil as makes no difference."

Discontent over supermarkets

Changes in food retailing in recent years, and the growing dominance of large supermarkets and discount stores, have been far from generally welcomed, according to a survey published in *The Grocer*.

Nearly half of those interviewed found shopping less pleasurable than five years ago, and among those aged over 55 the proportion was 57 per cent. Among complaints were rude and unhelpful staff.

Boy improves

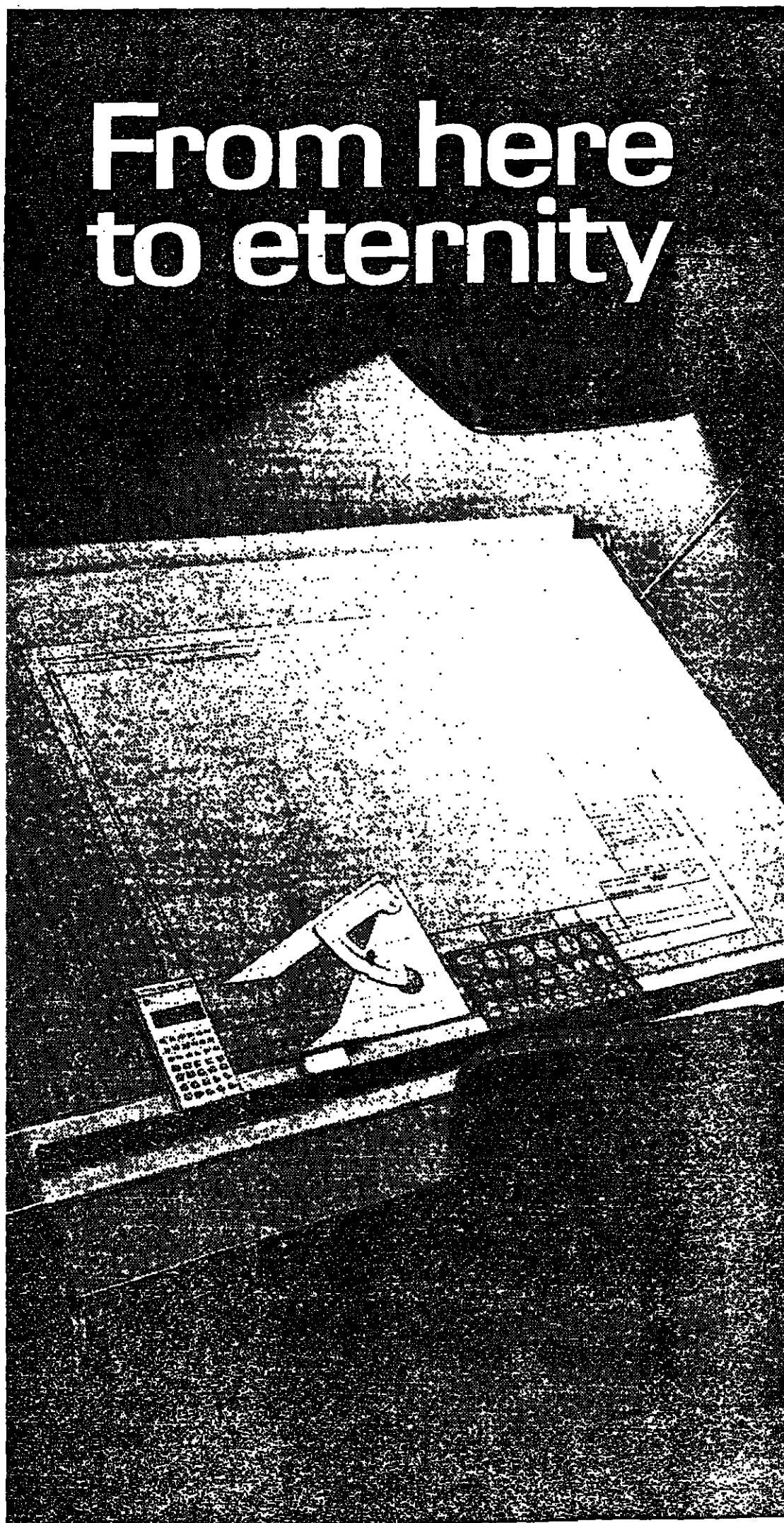
Doctors at Addenbrooke's Hospital, Cambridge, reported an improvement yesterday in the condition of Ben Hardwick, aged two, who underwent a liver transplant on January 23. On Saturday he had been said to be "less well".

Dead girl plea

Mrs Nuala Fennell, a minister in the Irish Government, said a full inquiry is needed into the case of a convent pupil, aged 15, found dying while giving birth outside a church in Glasard, co Longford last week.

Moors rescue

Eighteen trainee Army cooks needed hospital treatment yesterday after getting lost on a navigational exercise in freezing weather, on Dartmoor.



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Polite moves at The Spectator

By David Nicholson-Lord

Sportsmanship prevailed at *The Spectator* yesterday after the announcement that Mr Alexander Chancellor, its editor for nine years and scion of a noted journalistic family, is to be replaced in the editorial chair by Mr Charles Moore, a youthful and relatively unknown newcomer.

In spite of its tiny circulation (20,000), the magazine's editorship is highly prized on the intellectual wing of British journalism and the news of Mr Chancellor's departure brought reports of mass resignations. But even where those proved well-founded, it transpired that everyone had done the decent thing.

Mr J. G. "Algy" Cluff, the magazine's proprietor and

financial saviour, said that he wanted Mr Chancellor, aged 44, to maintain his association with *The Spectator* and had offered him a "more elevated" position. Mr Chancellor said that he would reach a decision on the proposal when he knew what it was. But he was "extremely pleased" that Mr Moore had the job.

Mr Moore, aged 27, the magazine's political correspondent and a former *Daily Telegraph* leader writer, was said to be "happy and nervous" at the prospect awaiting him.

Three of *The Spectator's* best-known columnists originally decided to resign before Mr Moore's appointment as resigning after it might convey the impression of spitefulness.

Of the trio, Mr Ferdinand Mount has recanted, much to Mr Cluff's relief, but Mr Auberon Waugh has not. Mr Cluff said he did not yet know the intentions of Mr Richard Ingrams, the magazine's television critic, who edits *Private Eye*.

All three wanted to allow Mr Moore to make his own appointments. Mr Chancellor said, so it is conceivable their names may not be missing from the magazine's columns for long.

Losses at *The Spectator* were £320,000 when Mr Cluff, an oil millionaire, took over in 1981, but were "nearer £100,000" last year. Under Mr Chancellor's editorship, circulation has grown from a low of 11,000.

Progress towards open government to be kept a secret

By Peter Hennessy

The Cabinet Office has refused to release the results of its unannounced study of the effectiveness of the Thatcher administration's policy on open government under which ministers are encouraged to be as forthcoming as possible in furnishing information to Parliament and the public.

Replying to a request from *The Times* that the correspondence between permanent secretaries and the Cabinet Office, which formed the basis of the study, should be made available, Lord Gowrie, Minister of State for the Civil Service, said it "would obviously not lend itself to publication".

As a result, the correspondence will not be declassified until January 1, 1984, when, under the 30-year rule, the files of the Cabinet Office's machinery of government division for 1983 will be released at the Public Record Office.

The study was commissioned last year by Mr John Cassels, then Second Permanent Secretary at the Management and Personnel Office. Each government department was asked to provide evidence of changes in attitudes towards openness that may have happened since 1977.

In that year the Croom directive, the basis of the allahgan and Thatcher administration's voluntary approach to open government, was promulgated. Permanent

secretaries were asked by Mr Cassels to report to what extent any additional flow of information had been prompted by pressure from Parliament and Fleet Street and how much had stemmed from more open style among ministers and civil servants.

Lord Gowrie, in his reply to *The Times*, said: "Permanent secretaries were simply asked for their own 'brief overall assessment' of the extent to which more information was being provided in early 1983 than in 1977. The replies, therefore, were essentially personal impressions."

"Departments were not asked to do research, or provide lists of publications. And departments generally found it hard to identify neat 'before-and-after' examples of material that would definitely not have been released a few years ago."

"Nothing therefore emerged from the exercise that could be measured or counted. But it did confirm our general impression that good progress had been made, and that the departmental select committees had played a significant part in this."

Mr Cassels, now Director-General of the National Economic Development Office, declined to comment on the decision to keep his survey secret.

Councils are divided on defying the law

By David Walker

Social Policy Correspondent

Liverpool councillors left the annual Labour Party local government conference yesterday without assurances of support for the illegal action they are planning.

Despite a plea by Mr Kenneth Livingstone, leader of the Greater London Council, that Labour councillors had a "duty" to defy the proposed rate-capping law, the conference in Nottingham was divided about how to oppose the Government.

The left-dominated Liverpool council is poised to plan a budget for 1984-5 which is insufficient to pay for its spending plans. Mr Tony Byrne, chairman of the finance committee, promised that to avoid redundancies and large rate rises, the council would step outside the law.

The conference was advised by Mr David Blunkett, leader of Sheffield council, that councils should not contemplate direct action against the Government until they had won the hearts and minds of electors by improving the quality of services.

Mr Neil Kinnock urged councillors not to adopt the far-left's suggestion of relinquishing power in the town halls to allow Conservatives to "do their own dirty work".

But Mr Livingstone said the Government did not have enough civil servants to cope if Labour councillors walked out.



Ivy being trimmed from the roof of the almshouses privy (Photograph: Harry Kerr).

Ancient privy gains a new life

The eleventh-century almshouses, the Hospital of St John the Baptist, at Canterbury are being restored for their 900th anniversary celebrations this year.

The Hospital of St John and the Leper Hospital of St Nicholas, also in Canterbury, were founded by Archbishop Lanfranc in 1084 or early 1085. The Hospital of St John still has its first-floor great hall block with a double chapel - and the ruins of two refectories, multi-seat privies.

The northern privy building, although mostly buried in ivy, is intact and houses two sheds. It has retained two-thirds of its medieval roof, its original windows with wooden lintels and the seating for the floor above the original drain.

During restoration the ivy and other vegetation are being cleared and unsightly rubbish and twentieth-century buildings removed. New gardens will be laid for the celebrations.

Sandinistas drive US-backed guerrillas out of Nicaragua

From Alan Tomlinson, Tegucigalpa

Counter-revolutionary forces sponsored by the United States have abandoned their plan to seize control of territory in northern Nicaragua and declare a provisional government.

Their latest offensive, which began just before Christmas in the mountains near the Honduran border, has been frustrated by the Sandinista army. Señor Edgar Chamorro, a leader of the main group of Contras, the Nicaraguan Democratic Force (FDN), said his men were now regrouping to review strategy.

The Contras tried to drive a wedge across the triangular tip of Nueva Segovia province from San Fernando to Wivil to cut off the town of Jalapa from Sandinista reinforcements.

Both sides have said they inflicted heavy casualties while admitting only modest losses.

Señor Chamorro said 20,000 Sandinista troops and militia had been thrown into the fight against a force of 8,000 guerrillas. Mortars and artillery had been brought up and hundreds of anti-personnel mines laid along the guerrilla trails.

He said his men had spent a

great deal of time deactivating some 700 mines. One Contra commander produced a number of them when I visited his mountain encampment.

The bulk of the FDN force has now been driven back into camps along the Honduran border. Señor Chamorro said many of his men were in need of rest after months of fighting. "We are fighting a war of attrition," he said. "Like boxers in a ring we move in and out trying everything in the search for an opening."

The FDN would now return to the more classical guerrilla strategy of penetrating the country in columns and establishing strongholds.

The Contras have suffered political as well as military setbacks in recent months. There has been little progress in reactivating the Condeca defence alliance between the conservative Central American states of Honduras, Guatemala and El Salvador. The FDN had intended to appeal to Condeca for recognition and support if they had succeeded in declaring a provisional government.

Mubarak plays up Africa role

From Charles Harrison, Nairobi

President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt yesterday flew from Mogadishu to Dar es Salaam, the last halt on a four-nation African tour designed to cement links between Egypt and some key African countries.

In talks with the Presidents of Zaire, Kenya, Somalia and Tanzania, President Mubarak has emphasized Egypt's key role as an African as well as an Arab state and has urged greater African pressure to end the Iran-Iraq war.

Like Egypt, Zaire, Kenya and Somalia all receive substantial aid, including military aid, from the United States, but this aspect does not appear to have been emphasized in President Mubarak's discussions with the African leaders.

According to the official communiques, their talks covered the Organization of African Unity, the wars in Chad and the Western Sahara, Namibia and the problems of the Middle East.

In Mogadishu, President Siad Barre conferred his country's highest honour, the Star of Somali Solidarity, on President Mubarak.

President Mubarak's four-nation African tour.



M Cheysson: Trying to avoid confrontation

Gaddafi and Cheysson get together

Tripoli (AFP) M Claude Cheysson, the French foreign minister, began talks here at the weekend with the Libyan leader, Colonel Gaddafi on the Chad crisis and relations between France and Libya.

M Cheysson's visit the third stage of a tour which has already covered Chad and Addis Ababa, follows a new upsurge in fighting in Chad between Libyan-backed forces of former President Goukouni Oueddei and those of President Hissène Habré, who is supported by 3,000 French troops.

Libyan and French sources were saying nothing on how M Cheysson's visit had progressed. He had three hours of talks with Colonel Gaddafi's second-in-command, Major Abdessalam Jallud.

Mr Goukouni arrived here only a few hours after M Cheysson, but it was thought unlikely for political and protocol reasons that they would meet.

In Ndjamena M Cheysson had talks with Mr Habré. His visit follows appeals by Libya for negotiations "to prevent the Chadian conflict turning into a confrontation between France and Libya".



President Mubarak: Four-nation African tour.

Angry Assam lowers the blinds on Mrs Gandhi

From Michael Hamlyn, Delhi

As Mrs Indira Gandhi, the Indian Prime Minister, visited the troubled state of Assam at the weekend, she was greeted by a 36-hour *bandh*. The word is popular in the vocabulary of Indian agitation. Related to the English word "bond" and literally meaning "tied", its usual meaning is "closed" - and in this sense, closed down.

"We want shutters down," one politician said, "tools down, pens down, and wheels down." Most shops and bazaars in the main towns of Gauhati and Newong pulled down their blinds while Mrs Gandhi was in the state. Virtually no private traffic ran. The only vehicles on the roads were government trucks and buses under police escort.

The *bandh* was described in all the papers as peaceful. This meant there were only a few cases of stabbings and assault. A few vehicles were stoned - including one belonging to Indian Airlines - which was foolish enough to pass reasonably close to Gauhati University.

Trains were stopped by removing nuts and bolts from the fishplates on the track, and one of the roads out of Gauhati was blocked when a tree was felled onto a power line. A mail train was derailed when the driver failed to notice that the fishplates had been removed and a bomb unhinged another stretch of track, but no one was hurt in either incident.

It is clear that, despite the pleas of the ruling party, the agitation in Assam has not petered out. Since the massacres

last year when more than 3,600 people died in the worst inter-communal killings since the partition riots of 1947, tempers have remained high.

A year ago, the Assamese turned on the communities of families which had migrated from nearby Bangladesh. The Bengalis massacred the local tribespeople. The tribals killed the Assamese and vice versa. The lovely Brahmaputra Valley flowed with blood and hatred.

In recent months, a second-year engineering undergraduate tried to assassinate the Chief Minister, a bomb at Gauhati railway station killed 17 people and later explosions took another three lives.

In an effort to assuage the Assamese hatred of the Bengali immigrants, the Government last year passed the Illegal Immigrants (Determination by Tribals) Act, a draconian measure for dealing with those who had established themselves surreptitiously in the state. But, for the Assamese, it is not harsh enough.

The Act is directed only against those illegal immigrants who arrived in the state after March, 1974. The hardliners want it to include all those who have established themselves since 1950, saying the Act legitimizes those who arrived in the 1950s and 1960s.

Mrs Gandhi this weekend offered talks to hammer out a more durable solution to the "foreigners" issue. But the All Assam Students Union, which leads the campaign against the immigrants, was yesterday reported to have rejected the offer.



Mr. R. Goldie, Glasgow
"The decision must be individual as anything else strikes at the basic right to freedom of choice."



Ms Margaret Turkson, London
"I think people should be left alone to decide what they want to do with their hard-earned money."



Mr. A. L. Duff, Manchester
"As a non-smoker, which is my own choice, I think that people should have the right to smoke or not based on freedom of choice - not the will of the Government."



Ms. K. Saville, Oldham
"As a British citizen, I feel that the decision should be my own - not dictated by financial reasons imposed on me by the Government of the day."



Ms. Karen Brown, Bury
"It is up to the individual if he or she would like to smoke. Tax is high enough to begin with. So why does the Government keep constantly putting the tax up?"



Ms. Anne Rowe, Camberley
"The right to smoke or not is up to the individual."



Ms. C. Wood, Kilmalcolm
"It is unfair to have such a high taxation on cigarettes... when other luxury-class items are taxed at 15%."



Mr. J. Parker, Sevenoaks
"I am a non-smoker, but accept that other people should have the choice to smoke or not. The idea of taxing that choice out of existence is unfair and undemocratic."



Mr. D. A. Martin, Hockley
"The tax on tobacco is in my opinion a most unfair revenue raised and steps should be taken to reduce the rate."

9 out of 10* people wish to be free to decide whether they will smoke or not.

Unfair taxation is taking that freedom away.

Even though they might not be smokers, ordinary people want to be free to decide about smoking for themselves.

The taxes on cigarettes are unfair compared with most other products. Excessive tax means that smoking is being put out of the reach of many people, and the decision is no longer theirs.

A recent poll* conducted by NOP Market Research

showed that 9 out of 10 people felt that smoking was a matter for personal choice.

The tax burden falls upon everyone, but the smoker is paying more than his fair share.

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ICL

Apartheid still rules as MPs meet for the last all-white session

From Michael Hornsby, Cape Town

The South African Parliament has been meeting here since the start of the month in what is fully expected to be the last session in the all-white form. This has been in existence since 1910, when the Act of the Union brought Boer and British together in uneasy alliance under the British Crown eight years after the end of the Boer War.

It is the Government's intention to set up a new tricameral Parliament, with separate houses and voter's rolls for the country's 4,600,000 whites and 2,700,000 mixed blood Coloureds and 850,000 Indians. In the second half of this year, after elections to the new Coloured and Indian Chambers.

Those elected will be the first non-whites to sit in Parliament since Dutch settlers first landed on the Cape Peninsula in 1652. It is also envisaged that Coloureds and Indians will be given posts, probably at deputy minister level, in the central Cabinet.

The implementation of the new constitution will also mark the passing of the existing Westminster model and its replacement by a presidential system in which the new head of state and government (guaranteed by the system to be white) will be chosen indirectly by a college of electors.

The provisions of the new constitution are contained in a Bill passed by Parliament last August and then endorsed, by a majority of more than two to one, at a whites-only referendum on November 2, a personal triumph for Mr P. W. Botha the Prime Minister.

For all its innovation, the new constitution rigidly upholds the principle of racial segregation, and continues to exclude South Africa's 21,000,000 blacks from representation in the central Government and Parliament. Their political rights remain limited to the African reserves or "bantustans".

This is an irredeemable flaw in the eyes of a minority of white liberals and the great majority of non-white opinion. But the Government can probably count on the support of a respectable minority of Coloureds and Indians for the new system.

Those Coloured political parties prepared to give the new constitution a try have said they do not require a separate referendum for their community and want to go straight into elections to the House of Representatives, as the 85-member Coloured Chamber will be called.

After some hesitation, their Indian counterparts have asked for a pre-election referendum to

test Indian opinion. This could cause delay and embarrass the Government by advertising the shallowness of Indian support for the so-called "new dispensation".

Radical Indian and Coloured activists have aligned themselves with liberal whites and blacks wholly opposed to the new deal in the all-race United Democratic Front, a loose coalition of anti-apartheid groups launched last August to mobilize popular opposition to the Government's plans.

The UDF, which sees the constitutional reforms as simply a device by Mr Botha to lure non-white allies into junior partnership in the apartheid state, has indicated that most of its component units will campaign for a national boycott of elections to the new Parliament.

The boycott is the traditional weapon of militant black, Coloured and Indian anti-apartheid groups, but most white sympathizers think it could be a seriously mistaken tactic in this instance, as it will simply mean a low turnout and the election of highly conservative and unrepresentative Coloured and Indian Chambers.

There is no need to elect a white chamber, since this already exists in the shape of the existing 178-member House of Assembly.

Marchers in Manila hail lost leader

Manila (AP, Reuters) - Supporters of Benigno Aquino, the Philippines opposition leader who was shot last August, ended a 75-mile protest march with a ceremony at sunset yesterday on the tarmac in Manila airport where he was killed.

The last mile of the march began after riot police gave up a four-hour blockade and let about 1,000 demonstrators enter the airport. However, only 21 of the 1,000 marchers were allowed on the tarmac, where they knelt in a circle for the memorial ceremony.

"We honour you because by your death you have awakened millions of us to the fact that freedom must be fought for and vigorously pursued," Mr Agapito Aquino, brother of the dead leader, said. Mr Aquino was shot as he stepped off an aircraft returning him from three years of voluntary exile in the United States.

Among those who joined the march on its final stage yesterday was Mrs Saturnina Galman. The armed forces say that her son, Rolando, described as a hired gunman and a communist, killed Aquino before having shot himself. Opposition parties have dismissed the claim.

The march was part of an opposition boycott of last week's national plebiscite where a low turnout of voters approved constitutional changes, including restoration of the vice-presidency that President Marcos abolished in 1972.



Family tribute: Mr Agapito Aquino addresses the demonstrators in a tribute to his dead brother

The marchers sang: "U.S. and President Marcos's Government. By standers threw confetti and the demonstrators sang anti-government songs, raised their fists and shouted: "Freedom! Freedom!"

Shuttle soldiers on after satellite loss

From Christopher Thomas, Washington

After two disappointments, the crew of the space shuttle Challenger will today attempt the third important part of their mission, the launch of an Indonesian communications satellite.

Yesterday, for reasons unknown, a 6ft plastic balloon exploded into several large pieces soon after it was launched. It was part of an experiment and rehearsal for a plan on the next shuttle mission in March to retrieve and repair a crippled satellite.

The loss of the £70m Westar VI communications satellite on Friday was declared irreversible over the weekend. Military radar located what appeared to be the satellite, or at least parts of it, cartwheeling in elliptical orbit behind the shuttle and moving away at about 100 mph.

A brief radio signal was received from it, but the cause of the mishap is still unknown. There may have been a booster

rocket malfunction or the satellite itself have suffered an enormous malfunction.

Nasa officials met the Indonesians about the launch of the almost identical communications satellite, Palapa B. Nasa was inclined to go ahead, and the Indonesians decided to take the chance. The shuttle is due back in Florida as scheduled on Saturday.

The loss will be borne fully by Western Union's insurance companies. Nasa was paid \$10m (about £7m) to launch the satellite and its responsibilities ended as soon as it left Challenger's cargo bay. Data from Challenger indicated that at that point the satellite was working normally.

London loses: The London insurance market could lose more than £35m over the lost satellite, a leading Lloyd's underwriter said yesterday (Jeremy Warner writes).

Tapestry thieves were no connoisseurs

From Our Own Correspondent, Rome

Thieves have stolen 10 historic tapestries weighing about half a ton and 12 paintings from the Soviet Ambassador's residence in Rome.

The robbery took place on the night of January 17 and, presumably encouraged by the way they managed to breach the formidable Russian security

precautions, the thieves returned for more the following night, only to be put to flight by the new alert guards.

The tapestries and paintings, all of which were by Giovanni Pannini, come from the Hermitage Museum in Leningrad and, though imposing, are not reckoned to be of the highest commercial value.

Indian press brands Powell a racist

From Michael Hamlyn, Delhi

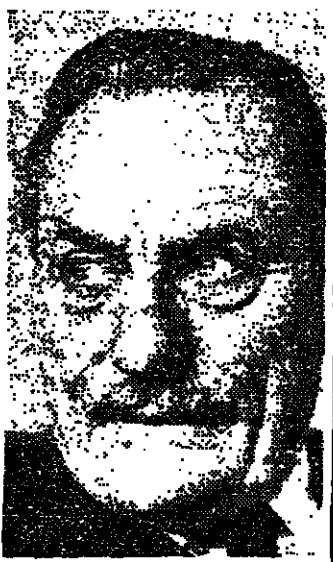
Mr Enoch Powell has been coming under increasingly vitriolic attack in the Indian newspapers for his criticism of the Queen's speechwriters who allowed her to dwell so heavily on Third World subjects in her Christmas broadcast.

Most newspapers have been content merely to report his remarks, but last week one commented unfavourably and at the same time drew attention to the recently published allegations about National Front infiltration of the Conservative Party.

Yesterday one Bombay newspaper devoted half a page to an acid profile of him. The article, which was signed with pseudonym, was illustrated by a dark-haired, grinning cartoon of Mr Powell, looking more like an Indian entrepreneur than himself.

The Times of India headlined the article "More British than the Queen" and declared "He is the strident spokesman of a section of the British people whose voice is not often heard, or who are ashamed to voice their true feelings."

"It is difficult to assess his character," the commentator wrote. "From his attitude to coloured immigrants one would think he is some kind of a fiend, as detestable as Hitler. The man who rants and raves and seems to be as paranoid as the author of Mein Kampf can also speak with the cultivated



Mr Enoch Powell: Admired for intellectual gifts

precision and urbanity of an Oxford don."

The author reluctantly admires Mr Powell's intellectual gifts, but asks whether as an admirer of Nietzsche he regards himself as superman with his contempt for the sick and the weak.

"It is a tragedy," the writer concluded, "that a man of such learning and intellectual gifts should be better known to the world as a fanatic and racist."

Leading article and Letters, page 15

Ethiopians arrest 17 dissidents

Addis Ababa (Reuters) - The Ethiopian authorities have arrested 17 people in Addis Ababa, including three colonels and a major, accused of anti-government activities, a statement by the official Ethiopian news agency said.

It was thought to be the first official admission for several years that opponents of the Government were operating in the capital.

The agency said those arrested were members of the "so-called" imperialist-supported Ethiopian people's Democratic Alliance.

It said the group's aim was to "stifle the Ethiopian revolution, rumour-mongering, collecting secrets and passing them over to imperialist agents and distributing anti-people pamphlets."

All 17 were arrested while distributing such pamphlets, the government statement said.

Guerrillas drive out oil company

From Charles Harrison, Nairobi

The American Chevron Oil Company has closed down its drilling operations at Rub Kona, southern Sudan, after the latest attack by guerrillas who killed three oil workers - a Briton, a Kenyan and a Filipino - and wounded another seven.

The attack was the work of a newly formed guerrilla group calling itself Anyanya 2. The original Anyanya movement operated in southern Sudan between 1955 and 1971.

Anyanya 2 has carried out a number of attacks after President Nimeiry's decision to divide the south into three separate regions.

Chevron has tried to avoid becoming a target for guerrilla attacks, but the guerrillas accuse the company of using its aircraft to carry out aerial surveillance for the Government.

Repentant terrorist dies in ETA backlash

From Richard Wigg, Madrid

Basque politicians yesterday blamed the military wing of ETA for Saturday's killing of a repentant terrorist six days after the gunning down in a Madrid street of a Spanish general.

ETA has replied with a show of strength to a series of recent setbacks only days before the Basque regional election campaign begins. The latest victim was a Bilbao company who had previously served a 13-month sentence for alleged involvement with ETA's military wing.

The man was released from prison a year ago under a pardon negotiated by the Government for repentant terrorists. He was shot in the head in front of his wife and two young daughters on Saturday in a cafe at Alcoria, near

San Sebastian. The two gunmen escaped.

The outgoing Basque autonomous government and the Socialists are due to make pardoning of repentant terrorists a main plank of the election campaign.

Striking at an army general in Madrid and a reformed terrorist in the Basque country is believed to be part of ETA's strategy to hinder the Government's pacification drive and scare wavering rank-and-file members who have grown tired of violence.

The Government last month gave a figure of about 40 former terrorists as eligible for pardoning.

ETA is also believed to be responsible for the killing of a retired civil guard yesterday in the Basque region.

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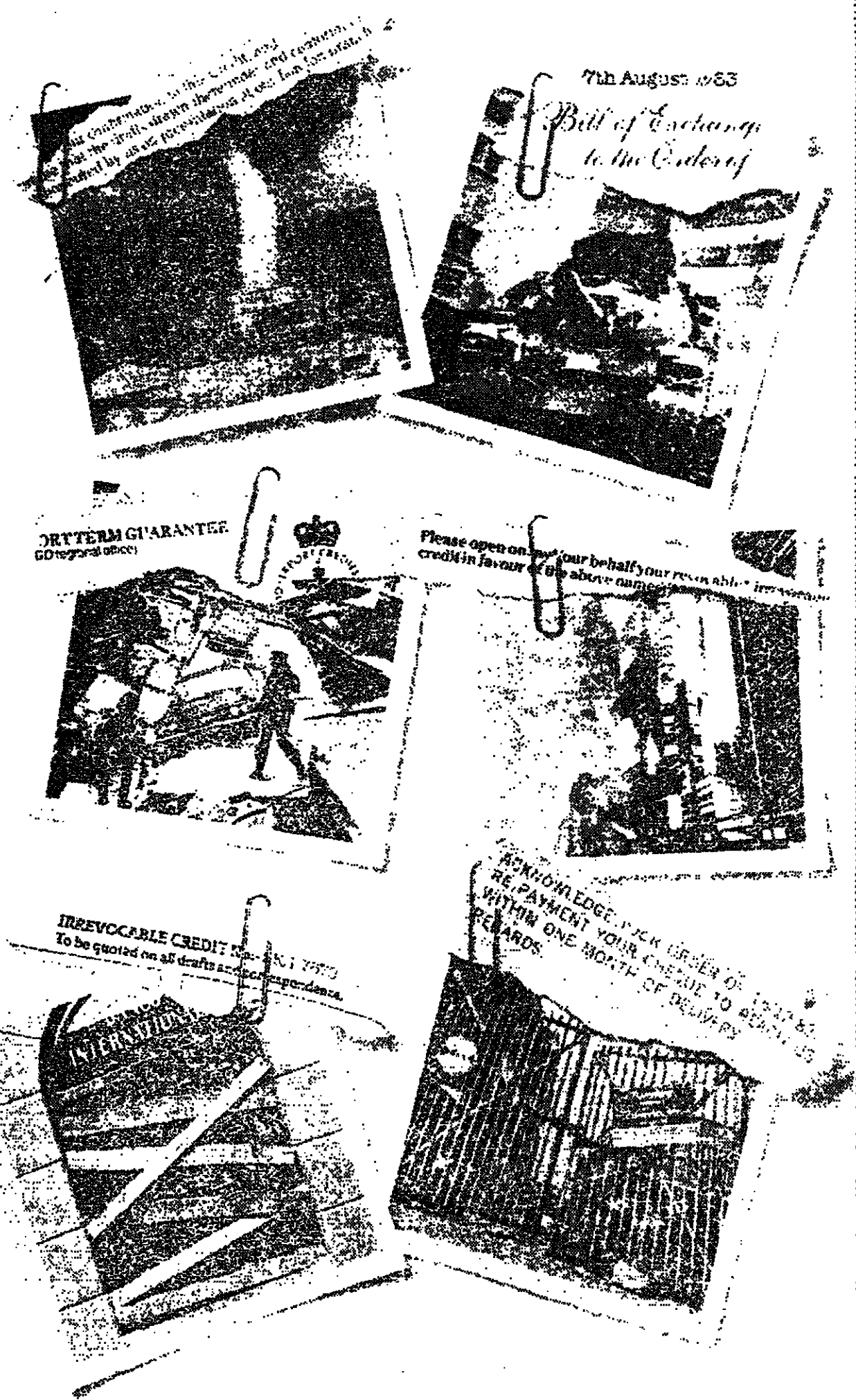
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THE ARTS



Total command in a triumphant debut: Gwynne Howell (left) with Alan Opie

Opera

The Mastersingers of Nuremberg

Bliss, or very nearly. The last English National Opera *Mastersingers* brought in triumph from Sadler's Wells in the late 1960s, was a hard act to follow, but its replacement is every bit as joyful, humane and mischievous. It is a production that girds the company up to produce of their very best, which these days is something exciting indeed. But all the time, as one expects from Elijah Moshinsky, the celebrations are guided by clear thought.

Mr Moshinsky and his designer, Timothy O'Brien, have moved the action forward a hundred years to the middle of the seventeenth century, which has given them the opportunity to borrow from Dutch art of the period an atmosphere of cool, calm luminosity peopled with intensely vital figures. The first act and the first scene of the third both have this feeling of paintings come to life, both being played across wide, flat spaces: the Mastersingers, uniformly dressed in the long blue coats of Christ's Hospitallers but startlingly individualized in expression, gesture and mannerism, could have been designed by Rembrandt in one of his civic group portraits.

We quickly understand, however, that the historical accuracy is all illusion. The walls are unruddied, the clothes are newly laundered, the furniture is quite unused. And some of the detail is missing. Sachs's workshop has lovingly assembled concentrations of painterly detail - a desk stacked with volumes, a table draped with a Turkey carpet, and crowded with objects - but elsewhere there is blank emptiness. This is the false past of the Pre-Raphaelites, and twice it breaks down for the ebullient present of the theatre, the stage opened back in both the middle act and the grand finale so that a vast acreage can be filled with

swirling mobs, Arcadian dancers, tumblers and hordes of children. To adapt terms of reference from Sachs, the seriousness of the opera is the dream, the joy is the poem.

I must immediately add, though, that this Sachs is a man who knows both seriousness and joy, and everything in between and on either side. Gwynne Howell, making a triumphant debut in the role, is much more the cobbler than the poet: this is the first Sachs whose shoes I would trust to the present weather. This lack of pretension, this utter honesty, exposes him to the obligation of making an enormous range of feeling seem real, which he does magnificently: the pride of the guildsman, the affectionateness of the teacher and the honourableness of the friend are all there, all executed with a total command of diction and vocal expression, all brightened by rays of gold shining down from a warm upper register.

Apart from an unfortunate Walthers, the rest of the cast have the same deep reality. Janice Cairns has an ample supply of delightful freshness at her disposal as Eva, and Jean Rigby lets nothing of Magdalene's go to waste. Her David is Graham Clark, leaping about the stage as freely as he leaps about his voice: it is good to see Bayreuth's regular David on home territory.

Alan Opie works something of a minor miracle in giving us a Beckmesser who keeps his dignity: he is neither cruel nor stupid; he is rather the antipode who provides the excuse for all the jollity around, the Malvolio indeed as Mr Moshinsky suggested on this page on Saturday. Meanwhile the Sarastro of the proceedings, the philosopher-poet, is not Sachs (who is much more) but Pögnar, singing with firm, mellow beauty by Sadler's Wells. And the evening is climaxed by Mark Elder in the pit, bringing us, as in *Die Walküre*, Wagner's theatrical ecstacy.

Paul Griffiths

Cinema

Scarface (18)

Empire

Sudden Impact (18)

Warner Leicester Square; ABC Shaftesbury Avenue; Classics Oxford Street, Haymarket

Can She Bake a Cherry Pie? (15)

ICA; Classic Tottenham Court Road

Lianna (18)

Screen-on-the-Hill; Screen-on-Baker-Street; Cinecenta Pantons Street

Prénom... Carmen (18)

Chelsea Cinema

It is sometimes more comfortable not to ponder the implications: at the top of the current box-office winners in the United States (probably earning a cool \$10m a week between them) are two films each of which celebrates a violent, ruthless, amoral hero and an orgy of killing that by the end wipes out the whole *dramatis personae*. The more showy of the two is Brian De Palma's *Scarface*, derived (without specific credit) from Howard Hawks's 1932 film of the same title. The original was taken from a novel by Armitage Trail, in turn transparently based on the exploits of Al Capone.

The new film updates the story. The gangster hero is no longer an Italian immigrant but one of the Cuban boat people. He rapidly works his way up from dishwasher to top place in the world of narcotics crime; and as rapidly topples. Considering the film takes practically three hours over it, the development of the character is remarkably sketchy. Having built his career through ruthless, steady determination and fast reflexes, he is abruptly changed, for the convenience of the plot, to be stupid, soft and capricious. It takes all Al Pacino's protean skills to keep up with the bewilderingly changing faces of the role.

Despairing of making dramatic sense of the thing, De Palma builds up his opera to pure absurdity. Sunk to addiction to his own merchandise, Pacino's dosage grows until he ends up in a mental hospital. The final moments of the film, as he is taken away, are a masterpiece of emotional manipulation. The film is a masterpiece of emotional manipulation.

Hawks and Ben Hecht must have given them nasty turns in their respective graves.

Sudden Impact is Clint Eastwood's fourth appearance as the rogue cop Dirty Harry; this time the star also produces and directs. The formula is invariable: the film begins with Callaghan in disgrace with his superiors for his shoot-first, ask-questions-later methods; and spends the next two hours justifying this style of rough justice, with its high cost in lives.

Carrying the principle to its extreme, the new film becomes a nightmare of anarchy. At the end nobody much is left alive besides Callaghan and the girl, but the audience has been conditioned to condone the general slaughter. The world which surrounds Callaghan is peopled only by scum, and until they are dead there is no respite from rape, assault and killing. The film gives unequivocal approval to the principle of vengeance. The beautiful blonde heroine (Sondra Locke) pursues a crusade not just to kill the men who once raped her and her sister, but precedes the executions with one-shot castrations. At the fade-out the admiring Callaghan sends her off with an alibi and a clean police record.

The secret of the film's appeal is evidently that it reinforces the sentiments of a public terrified by urban violence and impatient of the pace of conventional law-enforcement. Eastwood, very gauched now but still indisputably the toughest guy in town, knowingly constructs a figure of myth, the fairy-tale avenger. He carries the biggest weapons, and while others take their victims singly, he always kills three people at a time (three times three, in fact, for the sake of myth), and for the last shoot-out wears a halo of backlight about his head.

Can She Bake a Cherry Pie? restores a little human faith. It is an idiosyncratic New York romance, invented by Henry Jaglom, the director of *Sitting Ducks*. Eli (Michael Emil, the sad clown from *Sitting Ducks*) is kindly, humourous and obsessively analytical: he monitors his body functions during love-making to prove the extent of his affection. Zoe (Karen Black in the best of her lady-in-state parts) is incurably emotional. Their unpromising coupling runs its wayward and funny course, consolidated rather than damaged by the efforts of a compulsive disrupter of other people's relationships, a narcissistic actor called Larry (Michael Margotta).

Jaglom has a way, quite Chekhov-like, of convincing us that, however absurd, his people deserve esteem and liking. Every one is a comic (and the secondary characters are as well-rounded as the principals); yet all of them feel and suffer. The whole film is a masterpiece of emotional manipulation.



Al Pacino: protean skill in face of bewilderment

loneliness of Eli/Emil's grown-up world.

Lianna is also mercifully about people who do not kill, though they may sometimes feel like it. It is set in American academia, which is the twentieth century's nearest equivalent to Barter. In this small and small-minded world Lianna (Linda Griffiths), married with two children, rediscovers herself and her sexuality in a love-affair with another woman. The writer-director John Sayles explores, with a good deal of honesty and humour, the perilous domestic disruption, as well as the problems and confusion the heroine has still ahead of her.

Sayles excels in cool, crisp, witty dialogue scenes. He does, however, rather load the case against heterosexuality. Lianna's husband (Jon de Vries) is such an odious, egotistical creep that he is no competition against the elegant and charming lady psychology professor, Sayles is uncertain, though enthusiastic, with the love scenes, too: there is more than a touch of embarrassment about one which is pretentiously overlaid with disembodied murmurs in French.

In *Prénom... Carmen* Jean Luc Godard himself appears in the role of a film-maker gone mad. When first he is seen, he is Dr. Bause, a sexologist who is being interviewed by a reporter. He is then seen in the role of Godard, who is being interviewed by a reporter. He is then seen in the role of Godard, who is being interviewed by a reporter.

puzzling bits of nonsense like "I hope your documentary will be fiction".

He wanders in and out of his own modern retelling of *Carmen* - fractured, interrupted with scenes of a string quartet painstakingly rehearsing Beethoven, but still with a vague narrative coherence. Carmen is supposed to be Godard's niece, who tricks him into lending her his camera and his seaside apartment. She then takes part in a bank robbery in the midst of which a young policeman becomes infatuated with her. Their subsequent relationship follows the vagaries of the Merimée plot; it all ends fatally in a grand hotel with the quartet, Godard and the rest in attendance.

The film has its attractions: Raoul Coutard's coolly beautiful photography (Godard's raw blues and reds have mellowed to a softer blue and golden tint); a sort of lunatic inconsequence: affectionate references to Bunuel's *L'Age d'or* (the couple writhing amorously on the floor of the raided bank, and the lovers' dialogue carrying on over disconnected scenes of sky and sea); Maruschka Detmers's modern *femme fatale*.

There is a nagging anxiety though: would we laugh so hard at the funny bits, the way he quietly reads his newspaper and the way who degenerates into a state of mind that is so ridiculous, or would we be so conscious of the sense of the nonsense?

David Robinson

Television

Gospel truths

"Professor" Thomas A. Dorsey turned to God in the Twenties and took his blues talent - he had composed more than 300 songs - with him. The Baptist churches, while no doubt welcoming a sinner singing penance, were not ready for his kind of music. "I was thrown out of some of the best churches", he reminisced in BBC's *Arena Special*, entitled *Say Amen Someone*, on Saturday night.

Rejection did not render him blue. He persisted, founded the first gospel choir and now, he said with the air of a man unto whom all good things had come, "they call me the father of gospel music" - which they do and which he is. You can hear echoes of it in much music that has since been directed mammonwards.

The professor has preferred the Almighty and *Arena* gave us the real thing. Strong, stirring stuff it was, though I would have said "Amen" rather earlier than they did.

The programme also celebrated the contribution of Willie Mae Ford Smith. Her vocal efforts and rousing rhythms were also rebuffed. They did not want that coarsening stuff in there, she said. But Mother Smith prevailed, too, and gospel music is doing a perspiring job in the black churches.

Its practitioners obviously thrive on it. Professor Dorsey is a lean man but the exception rather than the rule. Mother Smith, elderly now, bulks large as her humour and girth seems to go with gospel music. Judging from some of the performers, particularly the twin gospel singers Edward and Edgar O'Neal, those halls of worship need to be big not only for the musical volume.

It was a mostly fascinating programme, not stopping for theological asides, and ending with a grand finale in Mother Smith's own Antioch Baptist Church.

Here the Massed Gospel Choirs Convention paid tribute to the professor, now in his eighties. He made it, despite having suffered two broken hips, to preside over the hullabaloo. George T. Nierenberg directed.

Yorkshire's Love and Marriage series continued well last night with John Whitehead's *Home is the Sailor*, directed by David Cunliffe, a spirited comic who makes the disruptive effect of an absentee father returning on his son's wedding day. Wanda Ventham and Philip Brown starred and Evelyn Laye provided a neat cameo to show the remains formidable.

Dennis Hackett

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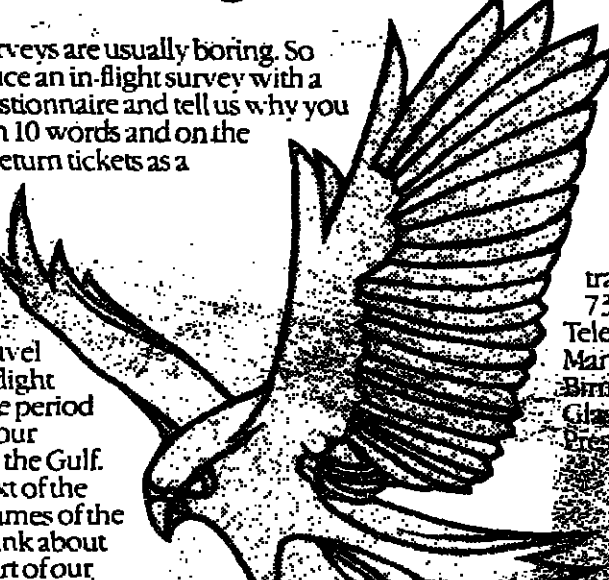
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The White Devil

Greenwich

London so far has not taken kindly to the internationally acclaimed productions of the Glasgow Citizens' Theatre. But its undaunted directors, Philip Prowse and Giles Havergal, are giving us another chance with this three-play classical season for a company containing more "names" than their regular Gorbals troupe.

As a crash-course in the Cits' style, it might have been better to open the season with *The Way of the World* or *The Revenger's Tragedy*. But what you would see from the Glasgow team is a production from Mr Prowse.

True, the production must be a masterpiece of emotional manipulation. The film is a masterpiece of emotional manipulation.

I speak as one who has seen that there is no doubt

whatever in trying to love him down. The work is to give sadistic pleasure. The defence of Mr Prowse's approach is that it cuts through classical conventions to afford an unobstructed view of the torments, chambers, severing the play from any attachment to the real world, so as to produce a Sadeian dream of total degeneracy, limitless appetite and luxurious squalor.

Also, unlike his version of *The Duchess of Malfi* which made its entire statement on the play through an amazing but virtually actor-proof set, the present design is a superb machine for actors. It is changed and re-lit to suggest palatial interiors, blood-flecked dungeons and - in one wonderful passage - a series of nightmare corridors down which the murderous Brachiano pursues a panting victim.

But here we hit a rock. The victim is Vittoria's servant Zanche; and when Brachiano catches up with her, it is to enlist her aid in poisoning his wife, a task to which she readily agrees. This contradiction is not Webster's; it is the result of Mr Prowse's decision to eliminate the scene of the dumb show and the conjurer assassin, and substitute Zanche in their place. It is the old Cits story. Story-

Theatre

Greenwich

As for the excellent company, it says much for Mr Prowse's authority that some of them have been coaxed into performances as coarse as anything you would see in Glasgow.

Gerald Murphy's Brachiano first appears "sweated against a wall and vomiting over the gutter" before groping his way into Vittoria's bed. Rupert Everett's Flamenco performs as often as all four, resorting to wolf barks under stress, as on his feet.

The atmosphere of a terrible dream certainly grips the stage, but it is thanks more to stage management, camp-baroque costume, and Bond-like additions (such as the translation of murder victims into ghostly spectators) than to Webster's verse rhythms or intended climaxes.

For once there is no horror in the poisoned helmet; nor does Julie Legrand cut much ice as an erotic martyr. Much the best performances come from Charles Kay and Ann Mitchell, both disdaining the surrounding fun and games, and delivering what is left of their lines with iron precision.

Irving Wardle

El Dorado

Theatre Royal, E.15

Initially suggesting a Caribbean *Cherry Orchard*, Michael Abbot's new play brings a British-educated boy back to the family mansion to seek his black identity and confront his white grandmother. Her death-depleted brood in the eighteenth-century pile (magnificent set by Robin Don) comprises a dim son devoted to bad jokes, a middle-aged daughter with a swishish policeman husband, and another daughter locked upstairs in insane after parting from her black fiancé.

After two months, the grandson finds his black roots leading him back to Brixton and medical practice; worse men than the passionate, perspicuous Don Warrington must inherit the estate.

Deeply felt but often heavily covering familiar ground, this is very much a private work but studies the legacy of a mixed marriage with authority and sensitivity. Faith Brook conveys finely in tyranny or anguish, symbolizing the old colonial power whose hold over young educated Blacks is lost irreversibly.

Anthony Masters

Concerts

BBCSO/Wand

Barbican

The incongruity experienced on Friday night in reading Wilfrid Mellers's wilfully esoteric programme notes and in actually hearing the work they described could hardly have been greater. Against Mellers's strenuously speculation, Mozart, in his K243 *Litanie de Venerabili altaris sacramenti*, animated a vivid procession of immediate liturgical images and diverse musical forms, moving with vigour and not a trace of self-conscious contrivance.

The eight little choruses, solos and responses were written shortly after *La finta giardiniera* and at the time of the first four piano concertos. The fact that their young fusion of fresh response and formal assurance of solemnity and jubilation, made such an impression was due to the radiantly responsive performance of the BBC Singers, the fine playing of the BBC

Symphony Orchestra, and, above all, to the palpable inspiration of their chief guest conductor, Günter Wand.

In resisting any temptation to overdrive his performers, Mr Wand released the characteristic rhythmic flights within the steady tread of the opening Kyrie, and encouraged the spirit of bow and voice in Martin Hill's solo "Pavane vivus". He drew the ear, too, to Mozart's deft and imaginative orchestral links: the poise as the trombone and pizzicato strings prelude to the solemn, valedictory "Vaticinium", the early humanity of the solo cello in the Agnus Dei.

Edith Wiens, with her bright, vivacious soprano, the mezzo Marga Schiml and the bassist Wilfrid Mellers returned with Martin Hill after the interval for Beethoven's Mass in C. Here Mr Wand's intensely musical structural instinct drew new energy from the work, integrating boldly paced episodes into its grander design.

Hilary Finch

House of Lords

Law Report February 6 1984

House of Lords

'Holly Hobbie' trade mark trafficking ban

In re American Greetings Corporation's Application

Before Lord Diplock, Lord Fraser of Tullybelton, Lord Scarman, Lord Bridge of Harwich and Lord Brightman

[Speeches delivered January 26]

"Trafficking in a trade mark" in section 28 (1) of the Trade Marks Act, 1938, meant dealing in a trade mark primarily as a commodity in its own right and not primarily for the purpose of identifying or promoting merchandise in which the proprietor of the mark was interested.

The House of Lords dismissed an appeal by the American Greetings Corporation by leave of the House of Lords from the decision of the Court of Appeal (Sir John Donaldson, Master of the Rolls, Lord Justice Dillon and Sir Denys Buckley, *The Times*, April 30, 1983; [1983] 1 WLR 912) who affirmed Mr Justice Whitford ([1983] 1 WLR 269) who had dismissed the appellants' appeal from a decision of the assistant registrar of trade marks, Mr D. G. A. Myall, who refused the appellants' applications to register the trade mark "Holly Hobbie".

Section 28 (1) provides: "The registrar shall refuse an application under the foregoing provisions of this section [for the registration of a person as the registered user] if it appears to him that the grant thereof would tend to facilitate trafficking in a trade mark."

Mr Robin Jacob, QC and Mr Michael Silverman for the appellants; Mr Gerald Paterson for the registrar.

LORD BRIGHTMAN said that the appeal concerned "character merchandising," which meant the exploitation of a well known invented name whereby its author or promoter licensed or purported to license its use on the goods of traders having no other connection with the licensor. If the name was a registered trademark, the licensor might wish to protect his position by obtaining registration of the mark in respect of the licensee's goods.

The appellants were an American company carrying on business as designers and producers of greetings cards. Some years ago, one of their designers had produced a drawing of a child dressed in a pinafore and bonnet to whom the name "Holly Hobbie" had been given.

"Holly Hobbie" had captured the imagination of the American public. The drawing and name were extensively used by the appellants on or in connection with greetings cards and a small range of other goods that the appellants manufactured or bought in and marketed. No difficulty would arise with regard to those goods.

The appellants, however, wished to exploit the name "Holly Hobbie" in a wider field by licensing other traders to use it in relation to their goods, being goods in which the

appellants did not trade and never had traded.

They had entered into 12 licence agreements relating to 12 classes of goods and had applied to the registrar for registration of the mark in respect of the different classes of goods under section 29 (1) (b) and for registration of the licensee as registered user under section 28. On the wording of section 29, that application was bound to fail if the section 28 application would fail.

The range of the 12 applications was immense, including toilet products, tableware, lamp shades, silver boxes, printed matter, furniture, textiles, sleeping bags, slippers, table mats and toys.

The assistant registrar had found: "The appellants' business is really that of providing a marketing advertising service and is saying, in effect, to any manufacturer of any product whatever that if they like to get on the bandwagon they can use the appellants' trade marks. It seems clear that any Tom, Dick or Harry, in any trade whatever, will be given a licence if the applicant for one and the registrar are, in effect, hawking the trade mark around."

There was no definition of "trafficking" in the Act. It was a word with several shades of meaning, ranging from ordinary reputable buying and selling to unlawful or improper commerce.

The clues to the sense in which it was used in a trade mark context were sparse, the starting point being *In re J. B. & Co. Trade Marks* ([1898] 15 RPC 262, 266) (Mr Justice Romer).

The law clearly did not recognize the entitlement of the owner of a trade mark to deal with it like a patent, as a commodity in its own right; see also *Bowden Wire Ltd v Bowden Brake Co Ltd* ([1914] 31 RPC 385, 392) where Lord Loreburn had said:

"The object of the law is to preserve for a trader the reputation he has made for himself, not to help him in disposing of that reputation as if it were a marketable commodity, independent of his goodwill, to some other trader. If that were allowed, the public would be misled, because they might buy something in the belief that it was the make of a man whose reputation they knew, whereas it was the make of someone else. In this case the appellants paraded on the right to use the trade mark as if they had been dealing with a patent."

The appellants accepted that in the case of the grant of a licence by the proprietor of a mark to another trader to use that mark on the licensee's own goods there must always be some connexion in the course of trade between the proprietor of the mark and the goods to which the mark was to be applied by the licensee, if registration was to be granted, but they submitted, that connexion was sufficiently established if the proprietor controlled or was able to control the nature and quality of the

goods put on the market under the mark.

No doubt in a number of cases, for example, *In re "Rostick" Trade Mark* ([1963] RPC 83) a provision for quality control by the licensor over the goods of the licensee had been relevant in establishing a connexion in the course of trade between the licensor and such goods. Such decisions were confined to their own factual circumstances, and his Lordship could discern no general rule that the mere ability to control quality was always to be sufficient to establish the required connexion. In fact, the quality control exercisable in the cases before their Lordships was slight.

The committee appointed in 1983 under Viscount Goschen to report whether any, and if so what, changes in the existing law and practice were desirable had had that point in mind. They had recommended a relaxation of some of the restrictions on the assignment of trade marks, in particular a trade mark to be used only by others, but that recommendation had been subject to the proviso that trafficking in registered trade marks is not thereby facilitated. It had been against that background that Parliament had enacted what had become section 28.

To put the crucial question bluntly: if a commercial activity such as that in the instant case was not trafficking in a trade mark, what was?

The appellants said, correctly, that several famous trade marks were to be found on the register in relation to classes of goods with no conceivable connexion with the goods responsible for the fame of the mark, for example, "Coca-Cola" on T-shirts. Their Lordships did not, however, know the circumstances in which such registrations had been allowed, in particular what weight might have been given to any advantage accruing to the licensor of a free advertisement for his products.

His Lordship was quite prepared to accept that character merchandising had become a widespread trading practice on both sides of the Atlantic. It might well be that it was perfectly harmless and in most cases probably deceived nobody.

Those considerations did not, however, help to decide what Parliament intended by trafficking in trade marks or justified placing a gloss on the meaning to be attributed to that expression. His Lordship did not feel able to agree with the appellants' submission that the purpose of subsection (6) was confined to the prevention of trafficking in the very narrow sense.

Although as a matter of ordinary English trafficking in trade marks might mean the buying and selling of trade marks, it seemed obvious that it was to have a more specialised meaning in a trade mark context.

His Lordship had no quarrel with

the definitions suggested by the assistant registrar and by Sir Denys Buckley in the Court of Appeal, but perhaps one further attempt on his part might not be out of place. The courts had to grope for some means of delineating the forbidden territory.

To his Lordship's mind, trafficking in a trade mark context conveyed the notion of dealing in a trade mark primarily as a commodity in its own right and not primarily for the purpose of identifying or promoting merchandise in which the proprietor of the mark was interested. If there was no real trade connexion between the proprietor of the mark and the licensee or his goods, there was the grant of the licence was a trafficking in the mark.

It was a question of fact and degree in every case whether a sufficient trade connexion existed. In his Lordship's opinion, on the facts of these particular applications the assistant registrar and the High Court had been entitled to take the licence as a registered user pursuant to section 28 would tend to facilitate trafficking in a trade mark. He would dismiss the appeal.

LORD DIPLOCK, Lord Fraser and Lord Scarman agreed.

LORD BRIDGE also agreeing, said that he did so with undisguised reluctance.

The legislators in 1938 and the Goschen committee had been concerned that the public should not be hoodwinked and to that end had set their faces against allowing the reputation for quality attaching to a trade mark to be used deceptively by a mere purchaser of the right to use it.

But character merchandising deceived nobody. Fictional characters captured the imagination, particularly of children, and could be very successfully exploited in the marketing of a wide range of goods. No one who bought a Mickey Mouse shirt supposed that the quality of the shirt owed anything to Walt Disney Productions.

The whole field of character merchandising would now be wide open to piracy. Section 28 (6) had become a complete anachronism and the sooner it was repealed the better.

Solicitors: Slaughter & May; Treasury Solicitor.

Considering evidence

Regina v Secretary of State for the Home Department, Ex parte Brown

It was highly desirable for counsel and solicitors instructed by an applicant for judicial review to give further careful consideration to the merits of the application once they had received notice of the respondent's evidence, even though leave to move for judicial review had

been obtained. If that were done, much time, expense and disappointment involved in the hearing of hopeless applications would be saved.

Mr Justice Hodgson so observed in the Queen's Bench Division on January 25, refusing an application for judicial review by way of certiorari to quash a deportation order made on October 20, 1981.

Where the price was left entirely at large, there was no "arrangement" to dispose of an interest in land within the meaning of paragraph 4 of Schedule 4 to the Finance Act 1974. Nor could there be a sufficient memorandum or note in writing of such an arrangement within paragraph 4 (a) where four important terms were not mentioned.

The House of Lords (Lord Scarman dissenting on the first point) allowed an appeal by the Inland Revenue by leave of the House of Lords from the majority decision of the Court of Appeal (Sir John Donaldson, Master of the Rolls, and Sir George Baker, Lord Justice Dillon dissenting on the second point) (*The Times*, April 2, 1983; [1983] STC 365) who allowed an appeal by the taxpayers, Mr Alfred William Lowe and Mr George Frederick Lowe, from Mr Justice Vinelott (*The Times*, March 31, 1981; [1981] STC 408) who had allowed an appeal by the revenue from a determination of the general commissioners for Bromsgrove South, Section 28 of the 1947 Act provides:

"(1) This section applies to any disposal of any interest in land situated in the United Kingdom which is made after December 17, 1973.

(2) Where a gain accrues to a person on a disposal of an interest in land to which this section applies, so much (if any) of the gain as by virtue of this Chapter is a development gain shall be treated for all the purposes of the Tax Acts as income arising at the time of the disposal and as constituting profits or gains chargeable to tax under Case VI of Schedule D for the chargeable period in which the disposal is made.

Paragraph 4 of Schedule 4 provides: "Where an owner of an interest in land to which the principal section applies has before December 18, 1973, arranged (without entering into a binding contract) to dispose of that interest to another person and - (a) the arrangement was made in writing, or is evidenced by a memorandum

or note thereof so made before that date; and (b) he disposes of the interest to that other person under a contract entered into before December 18, 1974, of which the terms do not differ materially from the terms of the arrangement or, if they do differ, are not more beneficial to the said owner, the contract - (i) if not conditional, shall be treated for the purposes of subsection (1) of the principal section as if made before December 18, 1973; or (ii) if conditional, shall be treated for the purposes of the preceding paragraph as if entered into before that date."

Mr Peter Carnworth for the revenue; Mr David Woolley, QC and Mr Robert Carnworth for the taxpayers.

LORD BRIDGE said that by an agreement dated May 6, 1974, the taxpayers had agreed to sell 38.54 acres of land to the council for £200,000. The agreement had been conditional on the grant of planning permission for residential development, which had been granted on the following day.

Since that had been the disposal of an interest in land made after December 17, 1973, a proportion of the gain accruing to the taxpayers was *prima facie* required by section 28 to be treated as income and became chargeable to income tax instead of capital gains tax. The Act, however, embodied in Schedule 4 transitional provisions granting relief from the new tax in certain cases, and the question was whether the taxpayers were entitled to the benefit of that relief.

Until the litigation had reached the House of Lords, the argument had been confined to two issues: (1) whether the taxpayers had before December 18, 1973 arranged to dispose of the land to the council's predecessor; (2) if so, whether there was a sufficient memorandum or note of the arrangement made in writing to satisfy the requirement of paragraph 4 (a) of Schedule 4. It had been assumed that, if those questions were answered affirmatively, the taxpayers would be entitled to relief under paragraph 4.

In the House of Lords, the revenue had sought and obtained leave to argue that, even if the points decided in the taxpayers' favour below had been rightly decided, they must still fail since the disposal had been made under a conditional contract that had not been "made for a consideration not depending wholly or mainly on the value of the asset at the time the condition is satisfied."

That further argument presented formidable difficulties for the taxpayers, but those would never be reached unless the taxpayers could sustain the Court of Appeal's decision in their favour that they had made before December 18, 1973, an arrangement to dispose of their land evidenced by a sufficient memorandum or note in writing for the purposes of paragraph 4.

A representative of the council

had met the taxpayers and their solicitors on November 15, 1973. They had discussed various aspects of a possible sale to the council. Between the date of the meeting and December 18 the taxpayers had instructed their surveyor and the council had instructed the district valuer to enter into negotiations with a view to agreeing a price for the land.

A finding that the taxpayers had, before December 18, arranged to dispose of their interest, to the council could only be based on the discussion of November 15 followed by the instruction of valuers to negotiate a price.

The arrangement between the parties certainly had not extended to the ascertainment of a figure acceptable in principle to both parties as the price to be paid for the land. Leaving aside the possible exceptional case where agreement in principle had been reached for the price to be determined by some form of arbitral machinery, which was certainly not the present case, it seemed to his Lordship that agreement of a price in principle was an essential ingredient of an arrangement to dispose of an interest in land capable of satisfying paragraph 4.

The operation of paragraph 4 required that "the terms of the arrangement" should be compared with the terms of the contract later concluded to ascertain whether they differed materially and, if they did, whether the contract terms were more beneficial to the owner than the terms of the arrangement.

If the arrangement was such as to leave the price to be paid entirely at large, there could be no basis for making such a comparison. His Lordship agreed with Mr Justice Vinelott that there had been no arrangement within the meaning of paragraph 4.

As to what was required to constitute a sufficient memorandum or note in writing of a paragraph 4 arrangement, the Master of the Rolls and Sir George Baker had held that a memorandum or note evidencing the bare fact that an arrangement had been made to dispose of the relevant interest was sufficient. Lord Justice Dillon was of the opinion that the memorandum or note must also evidence at least the principal terms of the arrangement.

As found by the general commissioners, the terms of the arrangement resulting from the discussion on November 15, 1973, had included the following: (i) the sale would depend on the acquisition by taxpayers, by an exchange of land, of that part of subject land which they did not already own; (ii) on the sale of the subject land the taxpayers would retain a right of way thereover to provide access to other land which they were to retain; (iii) the taxpayers would remain in occupation of the subject land for approximately one year after completion of the sale; (iv) the sale would be conditional on the

grant of planning permission. All these four matters were of obvious importance. None of them was mentioned in any memorandum or note in writing that had come into existence before December 18, 1973.

The point was a short one. The Master of the Rolls and Sir George Baker had based their judgment on the contrast between the express reference to "the terms" of the arrangement in paragraph 4(b) and the omission of any such reference in paragraph 4(a).

His Lordship did not find that contrast significant. The context of paragraph 4(b) essentially required an express reference to the terms of the arrangement. Such a reference was not, however, required in paragraph 4(a) any more than it was in the parallel language of section 40 of the Law of Property Act 1925 Act "unless the agreement... or some memorandum or note thereof, is in writing". An arrangement made in writing must necessarily embody in the writing all the terms arranged.

It would, in his Lordship's view, be extremely surprising if the alternative of a written memorandum or note was sufficient to satisfy the statute if it merely recorded the fact that an arrangement had been made without setting out the essential terms arranged. But the language used pointed strongly against that conclusion. The key word in paragraph 4(a) was "thereof".

A memorandum or note recording that an arrangement had been made, of which the terms were not specified, could not accurately be described as a memorandum or note of arrangement. The only document that could properly be so described was one in which the essential terms of the arrangement were recorded.

In the event, it became unnecessary to deal with the conditional contract point. His Lordship would allow the appeal.

Lord Fraser, Lord Roskill and Lord Brightman agreed with Lord Bridge.

LORD SCARMAN said that he agreed with Lord Justice Dillon that there was ample evidence to support the commissioners' conclusion that the parties had made an arrangement to dispose of the land at a price to be agreed between the district valuer and the taxpayers' surveyor. Knowing that he was in a minority, however, he refrained from developing his reasons.

On the question whether there was a sufficient memorandum or note, he agreed with Lord Bridge. Solicitors: Solicitor of Inland Revenue; Sweetstone Walsh & Son.

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Lord Fraser, Lord Roskill and Lord Brightman agreed with Lord Bridge.

LORD SCARMAN said that he agreed with Lord Justice Dillon that there was ample evidence to support the commissioners' conclusion that the parties had made an arrangement to dispose of the land at a price to be agreed between the district valuer and the taxpayers' surveyor. Knowing that he was in a minority, however, he refrained from developing his reasons.

On the question whether there was a sufficient memorandum or note, he agreed with Lord Bridge. Solicitors: Solicitor of Inland Revenue; Sweetstone Walsh & Son.

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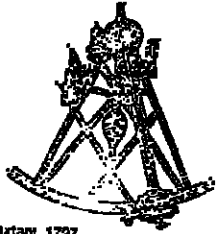
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Greenwich time



Two anniversaries in time and space in which Britain is unchallenged will be celebrated this year. One is the centenary of the Greenwich Meridian, which affected the world's time zones, and the other is the 50th birthday of the creation of the National Maritime Museum, one of the finest of its kind. Cyril Bainbridge reports on how they have both given Greenwich an international reputation wherever one travels.

GREENWICH is a name to conjure with wherever one travels in the world. It impinges on travel, time and world communications. The stargazers who for centuries studied the heavens from the observatory built there on the orders of Charles II literally put the small south-east London town on the map.

Its international significance in matters maritime and astronomical is unchallenged and two anniversaries this year will spotlight Britain's contribution internationally, through the Royal Observatory, to the science of astronomy and navigation, and through the National Maritime Museum, to historical maritime research.

The particular anniversaries are the centenary of the adoption internationally of the Greenwich Meridian as longitude, and its use as the basis of the world's time zones, and the 50th anniversary of the creation of the National Maritime Museum, now one of the best museums of its kind with an international reputation.

It was in October 1884 that delegates at an international meeting in Washington DC passed a resolution "that the meridian passing through the observatory at Greenwich as the initial meridian for longitude".

The problem of longitude had exercised the minds of astronomers and navigators for centuries. The reason Charles II set up the observatory at Greenwich in 1675 was to enable studies that would enable seafarers to better locate themselves. They could do so by latitude but nobody had then found longitude. The problem was finally cracked by Greenwich astronomers but there remained a degree of chaos for many years, with every major maritime nation having its own baseline from which its navigational maps and charts derived.

It was logical that the Greenwich meridian should be

the one to be adopted worldwide a century ago, since by then 65 per cent of shipping was already using it and the United States had adopted a time zone system using Greenwich Mean Time as the basis. At the Washington conference only France and Brazil abstained from voting and San Domingo, for reasons which remain obscure, voted against. Acceptance was agreed by 22 votes to one: Greenwich meridian thus became the prime meridian of the world.



Airy: overcoming the problem of time differences

The transit instrument referred to in the resolution was the Airy Transit Circle, designed by Sir George Biddell Airy, the seventh Astronomer Royal from 1835 to 1881 - a huge specialized telescope whose optical axis defines the meridian. The transit circle's functions are to measure positions in the heavens and to determine accurate time by observing the transit of special clock stars. Its readings are accurate to within 1.01 seconds of the arc and 0.001 seconds of time. The transit circle is one of the many fascinating instruments, still in working order, displayed in the observatory.

Mariners had long desired a standard time but this need was given greater urgency in the middle of last century with the advent of the railway system and the compilation of accurate timetables. Many places still maintained their own local

time: the great railway centre of Sweden, for example, had its own time which showed six minutes difference to Greenwich time.

The transit circle began operating and the first electric time signals sent out in 1852 time, which up to then had been approximate, became exact and recorded, as it still is, with variations according to geographical position in the world measured from GMT.

These now famous initials became legal throughout Britain in 1880 and now are also known as universal time. They are used not only world-wide but in outer space as well: astronauts use Greenwich time on their many other purposes for which Greenwich time is used for accurate time measurement, including the measurement of continental drift - the gradual widening of the Atlantic; the Greenwich pips, which also celebrate their sixtieth anniversary this year.

It is not only the accurate setting of watches and clocks that has resulted: the accuracy of navigation systems throughout the world depend on the achievements at Greenwich and generations of navigators have found invaluable information on forecast positions of the sun, moon and planets contained in the Nautical Almanac, which has been produced since 1767. This publication was based on the study of Greenwich and, together with the invention of the marine chronometer and sextant, enabled the navigator to measure longitude. Map and chart makers followed suit.

Across the courtyard at the Old Royal Observatory at Greenwich runs a bronze strip marking the meridian line, standing astride it and you have a foot in each hemisphere. The line is also marked on the boundary wall of the museum and observatory grounds and, across the road, is another plaque on the side of a house through the rooms of which the invisible line travels.

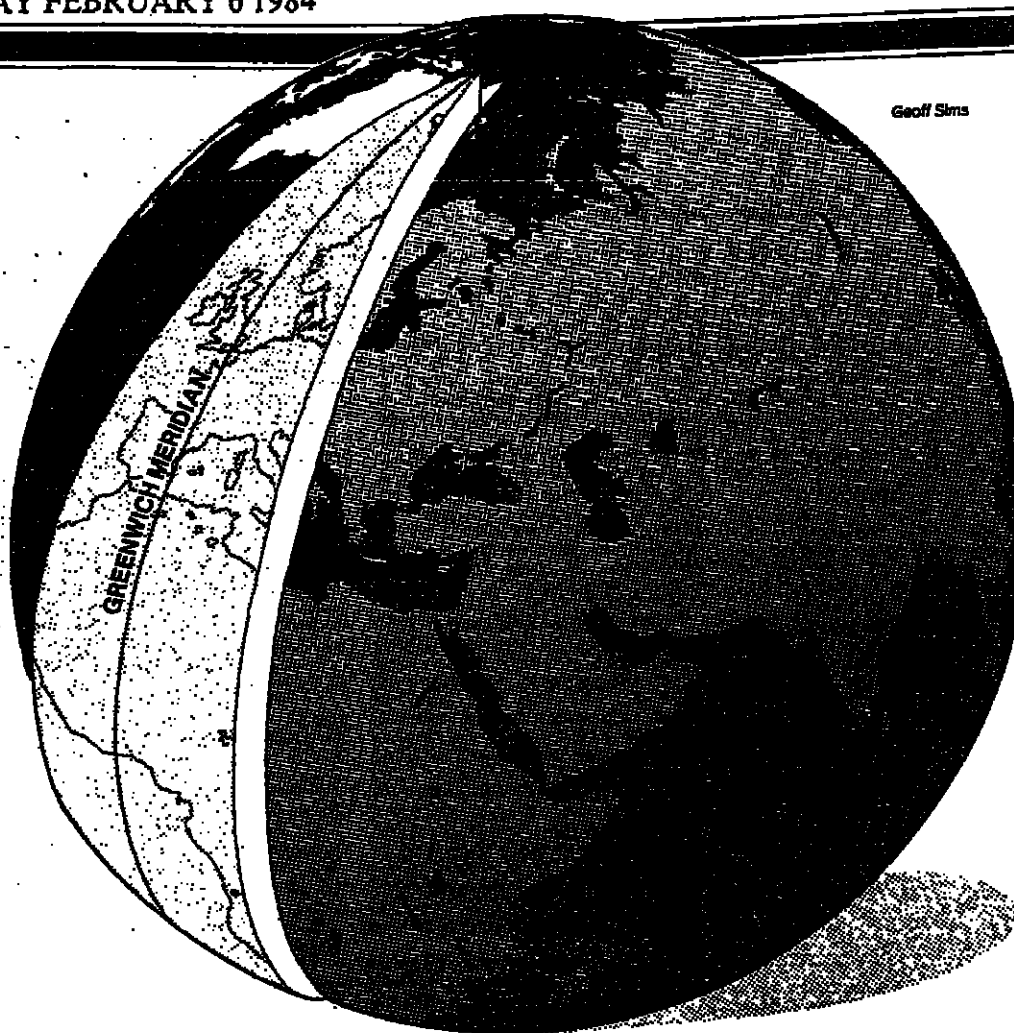
The meridian, a circle passing over the earth's north and south poles, in Britain runs from the East Yorkshire coast north of Spurn Head, across the mouth of the Humber, through Lincolnshire, where it passes through the market place at Louth, and the eastern counties to Greenwich, then through Sussex and on to sea at Peasehaven. It is hoped that during the coming months of celebration there will be permanent marking of the line at various other places.

The zero meridian at Greenwich remained the datum-line when, after the Second World War, the Royal Observatory escaped the smoke, street glare and pollution in which suburban Greenwich was then engulfed for the tranquil acres of Herstmonceux Castle, in Sussex, an area more favoured by the patient astronomers for their delicate celestial observations and researches.

The old observatory and many of its ancient scientific instruments then came under the care of the National Maritime Museum, an appropriate union in view of the nautical history of the observatory.

The museum in its present form was created by an Act of Parliament of 1934 which authorized the illustration and study of Britain's maritime history and was the culmination of many years of preparation in acquiring collections of historic interest and finding a home for them in the elegant buildings of the Royal Hospital School, which by then had moved to Suffolk.

In the succeeding years the museum has become the world's leading maritime museum, as befits a country that has depended so much on ships and the sea, establishing close links with other countries with maritime interests and is the centre of world-wide historical maritime research. Its staff includes experts on diverse subjects - from polar exploration and maritime archaeology to ship propulsion, technology and design.



Geoff Sims

It is the finest example of Inigo Jones's work in existence, its Great Hall and spiral staircase to the upper rooms remaining as Jones conceived them. Many of the museum's finest paintings are now displayed there, along with other treasures such as the Barberini collection of 17th century astronomical instruments.

During the 1970s, under the direction of Dr Basil Greenhill, a ten-year development programme was undertaken which has greatly improved the museum and resulted in a large increase in the number of visitors: from fewer than half a million to more than 1.4m a year.

Modern display techniques were used and new galleries created by adding additional floors to the spacious old buildings. Four main themes emerge from the displays: the history of the development of wooden ships from pre-history to the early nineteenth century, the history of marine painting, the history of astronomy and navigation, and the story of the development of the steamship.

Under Dr Greenhill's leadership the museum developed an international role as a centre of maritime historical research. It maintains close links with British and foreign universities and among other extra-mural activities organizes conferences on maritime historical subjects and members of the staff are active in the work of the International Commission on Maritime History the secretary of which is based at Greenwich. The International Congress of Maritime Museums, now the official forum for maritime museums throughout the world, was set up there in 1972.

Apart from the use of the library by students, the museum also has a special education section which provides advice and teaching for staff, students and children from schools, colleges and universities. A club known as the Half-Deck provides opportunities for organized groups to use the museum and its facilities for practical activities for children and adults to develop their studies. There is a boatbuilding shop where groups can build traditional craft of up to 12ft in length. There is a third centre for educational programmes with the Planetarium housed in the dome of the south building of the old Royal Observatory.

Tremendous advances since 1934 have put the museum in the forefront of national institutions. The 1970s concentrated on rebuilding and modernizing the museum: in the 1980s the emphasis will be on conservation, cataloguing and consolidating the museum as the pre-eminent maritime museum in the world.

What the Navy's museum owes to Sir James

An Act of Parliament in 1934 formally established the National Maritime Museum, but that was neither the beginning nor the end of the story: it was the culmination of years of effort and assembling of material and the beginning of the development of the new institution into what has become the largest and most complex maritime museum in the world.

It consists of many parts - a museum of arts and sciences, a picture gallery, a historic house, an archaeological research centre and the focal point of international maritime historical research.

The idea of a museum devoted to Britain's naval and nautical achievements had been suggested many years before: in 1927 Lord Stanhope, as Civil Lord of the Admiralty, presided over the first meeting at the Admiralty of the preliminary board which pioneered the idea. He continued in that capacity until the museum was established and then acted as chairman of the trustees until 1959.

The museum really owed its existence to the interest and generosity of the late Sir James Caird, a Scottish shipowner, who devoted much of his life to the preservation of maritime records and relics, an interest he maintained until his death at the age of 90 in 1954.

When the elegant buildings in which the museum is now housed at Greenwich were vacated by the Royal Hospital School he paid the £80,000 to convert the classrooms and dormitories into galleries and his gifts of collections in all sections of the museum, but particularly the library and manuscript department, amounted to many thousands of pounds.

He and the then director, Sir Geoffrey Callender, the eminent naval historian, met weekly and toured West End sale rooms together viewing possible purchases.

He was also appointed a trustee when the 1934 Act was passed. The library is appropri-

ately named after him: at its entrance stands his bust executed by Sir William Reid Dick in a rotunda designed by Sir Edward Lutyens.

The new museum brought together existing collections such as those of the Royal Naval Museum which had been in the Painted Hall of the nearby Royal Naval College, the Greenwich Hospital pictures and the Admiralty collection of ships' plans.

The museum was officially opened by King George VI in 1937, who spoke of his belief that the museum would further the knowledge of Britain's maritime history.

The museum buildings, together with Wren's Observatory building high on the hillside above and his Royal Naval College nearby, comprise the finest architectural group in Britain. In the centre of the main buildings is the Queen's House, the small palace designed by Inigo Jones for Queen Anne in 1616 but not completed until 1635 for Charles I's queen, Henrietta Maria.



1884 ~ 1984

IT'S HAPPY BIRTHDAY GREENWICH MERIDIAN

On 13th October 1884 the International Meridian Conference recommended "... the adoption of the Meridian passing through the centre of the transit instrument at the Observatory of Greenwich as the international Meridian for Longitude."

Since then the Greenwich Meridian, 0 degrees, has been the line from which the world measured longitude, dividing eastern and western hemispheres and providing the origin of Greenwich Mean Time.

The Washington decision formalised the primary and increasingly important role which Greenwich had already played for more than 200 years, since Charles II had established the Royal Observatory there in 1675. It was also a recognition of Britain's dominance as the world's leading maritime power - most of the world's shipping used British charts based on Greenwich - and ended the chaos resulting from more than a dozen meridians then in use elsewhere.

Throughout 1984 the National Maritime Museum will be celebrating the Centenary.

At the Old Royal Observatory the Transit Circle, designed by the Astronomer Royal Sir George Airy in 1850, which defines the Line will be demonstrated regularly throughout the summer.

Meridian Day, 26th July 1984. A day of festivities at Greenwich and along the Line from Yorkshire to Sussex. Issue of four Meridian Commemorative Stamps by the Post Office.

"Longitude Zero" An international symposium for scientists, historians and geographers at the National Maritime Museum from 8-15th June 1984.

The Marking of the Line, 13th October 1984 Meridian markers, wine from Meridian vineyards, posters, balloons and bonfires.

Visit Greenwich in 1984 and salute to the Centenary of Longitude Zero. For further details contact The Public Relations Officer at The National Maritime Museum, Greenwich, London, SE10 (01-858 4422) or The Department of Astronomy and Navigation, The Old Royal Observatory, Greenwich (01-858 1167).



National Maritime Museum

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Britain at its best.

Our link with the Thames

Cyril Bainbridge talks to Dr Neil Cossons, director of the National Maritime Museum

The now cleaner Thames below Tower Bridge becoming a new axis of leisure interest and activity is foreseen by Dr Neil Cossons, who became director of the National Maritime Museum last August.

Dr Cossons, who succeeded Dr Basil Greenhill, is only the fourth director in the museum's history and was president of the museums association in 1982. He was formerly director of the Ironbridge Gorge Museum in Shropshire, the success of which is testimony to his combination of entrepreneurial flair and management abilities.

He sees the preservation of all aspects of the maritime heritage developing in the 1980s in the way that landscape and historic building conservation did in the previous decade.

"A growing interest in the sea as the last unconquered frontier, in its economic, strategic and leisure uses, and in the history of man's relationship with the sea will be sustained", he predicts.

"At a more popular level the opportunity for growth is considerable. The Thames, downstream of the Tower of London, is now clean again, the old London docklands are already becoming a major point of economic growth with new residential accommodation, the Thames Barrier will become a major tourist attraction in its own right and, further downstream, there are exciting plans for the historic Chatham dockyard."

Dr Cossons sees the museum, with its associated activities, as a major partner in exploiting this growth and playing a vital and central part in the coming revival of London's river.

The increasing public interest in all things maritime presents a dilemma for institutions like the museum, coinciding as it does with a period of constraint on public funding.

With an astute financial eye that proved successful in his former post, Dr Cossons has spent the months since he took over the museum directing it towards looking for possible solutions that can be applied in the differing environment of a national museum.

One of his remedies, a proposal to impose an admission charge from the beginning of April, with the museum retaining all the proceeds, has already outraged some of his colleagues in the cloistered world of museums.

Dr Cossons admits that admission charges are not necessarily the answer to every museum's financial problems. In the case of the maritime museum they form part of a

package of income-earning efforts and funding - a mixture of private and public revenue to meet the increased demands being made on the museum.

"We cannot respond to the increased interest in the maritime heritage because our budget is not determined by demand but by the dictates of the Government's spending policy. If the Government is proposing to reduce public expenditure we become less and less able to meet the demand. We want a situation in which the Government continue to underwrite the service and building costs but with the museum able to earn some money with which to make it an even better museum, to improve its services to its public and to market itself," he says.

Admission charges are only a part of a broader picture of his plans for future funding of the museum. "We are also aiming to radically improve membership of the Friends of the Museum and to put the museum shops on a proper profit-making basis and to encourage some forms of private sponsorship. But the largest part of our funding will always be from the Government. The proposed new forms of revenue will amount to no more than 20-25 per cent of our income."

"This is a formula we feel applies here but it may be inappropriate to another museum. I do not think admission charges are appropriate to all museums but they are appropriate here and we are seeking our own future in relation to our own market."

One of the immediate benefits from admission charges will be the reopening of the museum on Mondays and bank holidays.

Dr Cossons is anxious to consolidate the museum's high reputation and at the same time to bring it closer to its customers and users. He is engaged on a major programme of computerising the vast amount of information reposing in the museum collections and its staff to make it more accessible to users of the museum.

This means training and persuading staff with high scholarly knowledge of their particular subject to acquire and practise the equally important skills of making their knowledge available to their customers through their response to inquiries and providing facilities for the different categories of inquirers.

"Museums are going to have to be more able to satisfy their customers than they have been in the past. It is all very well knowing about it but if you don't know how to present it your knowledge is wasted. More thought and effort has to go into the message we wish to get across."

He sees also cooperation and links with other maritime museums as vitally important. "I suspect that in the next ten years we will much more coordinate various efforts, partly



Dr Neil Cossons, director of the National Maritime Museum, aboard the Reliant, a 100ft long vessel which operated as a tug on the Manchester Ship Canal for 44 years and later towed colliers in and out of Seaham harbour. The vessel dominates the museum's new Neptune Hall, where it is known as "the world's largest ship in a bottle".

to avoid duplication and to enable each museum to specialise in those things they can do best. I would like to feel that as our collections become more readily accessible we could network our computer services and have access with other maritime museums."

Cataloguing and programming is obviously a major task. Acquisitions are being made at the rate of 30,000 objects a year and it is not known with any certainty what is the total number of items in the museum collections. One of the crises of the museum is that it is bursting at the seams in its present complex. Vast improvements have been made and new galleries created under a ten-year development plan masterminded by his predecessor. Nevertheless, items are stored in various warehouses, some a distance away. "Our aim," says Dr Cossons, "is to bring all the acquisitions within five minutes' walk of the museum."

One of the exciting future maritime projects will be centred on the preservation and development of the 70 acres of

Royal Naval dockyard at Chatham, scheduled for closure this year. A trust has now been established to supervise the project, with a multiplicity of uses, both public and private.

"We see this as being a living dockyard in which history can be preserved through the buildings still there but in an active sort of way. I think we could do at Chatham what the very nature of this complex of

buildings prevents us from doing at Greenwich". The opportunities for the National Maritime Museum in the 1980s are, he believes, great. Exploitation and marketing are words he uses frequently and may seem a little out of place in the quiet and dignified corridors of Greenwich, but the situation which makes them necessary presents a challenge he readily accepts.

On the ball with Greenwich Mean Time

The history of Greenwich Mean Time - or universal time as it has also become known - dates to 1675 when Charles II had the Royal Observatory built in his park at Greenwich and instructed his Astronomer-Royal, John Flamsteed, "forthwith to apply himself with exact care and diligence to the rectifying of the tables of the motions of the heavens and the places of the fixed stars so as to find out the so much desired longitude of places for perfecting the art of navigation".

It was a tall order but the King wished his mariners to benefit from any help the heavens could give to make navigation simpler and safer.

The building of the observatory and habitation for Flamsteed was to be carried out in royal fashion, the King instructed, and Sir Christopher Wren, a distinguished astronomer himself, was brought in to design the buildings.

Despite royal intentions, there was some stringency on costs. Wren built it from bricks, lead and iron salvaged from an old fort at Tilbury and wood from a demolished gatehouse of the Tower of London. The total cost of £500 was raised from the sale of old gunpowder.

It was completed the following year and named Flamsteed House, after the first Astronomer-Royal. Wren sited it on the highest point of the rising hill of Greenwich where its outlines could be seen for miles around and, in succeeding centuries, have become familiar to generations of mariners sailing up the Thames.

Additions have been made to the observatory but Wren's original building remains much as it was in Flamsteed's day. Its chief glory is the Octagon room, with most of its original panelling and ceiling, and now containing displays of telescopes similar to those in use between 1676 and 1830.

Flamsteed's most important observations were made through a 60ft long telescope in his observatory at the bottom of the garden. He never found the solution to the problem of longitude but his astronomical calculations concerning the motion of the moon, amounting to more than 30,000, and his compilation of an accurate star catalogue, were important advances that greatly assisted his successors.

The work of the observatory

for the first 200 years was almost entirely related to the needs of navigation. The Greenwich Meridian and the time zone system based on it were both by-products of the researches, which along with others had an application ashore and to astronomy generally.

Data from the Greenwich observations was used to produce the Nautical Almanac in 1767 which provided seamen with forecast positions of the sun, moon and planets for any moment of time. The first use by seamen of the Greenwich meridian dates around this time and it was then adopted by British map and chart makers. The Almanac has been produced annually since then.

On the eastern turret of Wren's buildings a time ball was erected in 1833, the world's first visual time signal and, in advance of radio time signals, another important aid to navigation. The Admiralty gave notice that the ball would be dropped at one o'clock solar time so that all vessels in the adjacent reaches of the Thames as well as most of the docks could regulate their chronometers.

In those days most of the chronometer manufacturers were congregated in the Clerkenwell area of London and they were also able to observe the time ball and set their instruments by it. As a preliminary signal the ball was hoisted half way up the pole five minutes before one o'clock and near the top three minutes later ready for the signal. The practice of dropping the ball is still followed every day, difficult though it would now be to see it from Clerkenwell.

A subsequent Astronomer-Royal, Sir George Biddell Airy, whose name was to go down in astronomical history, designed his specialised telescope for the accurate measurement of star position and of time in 1830. The problem of time differences had become acute by then with different countries and individual towns keeping to their own particular times and a dozen or so different lines of longitude were in use on charts.

Airy's transit circle remained in use for a hundred years and is still maintained in working order.

Outside the courtyard gates of the observatory is the Gate Clock, with its 24-hour dial



Wren: £500 was raised from the sale of old gunpowder

showing Greenwich Mean Time. It was one of the earliest examples of an electrically-operated public clock when it was installed in 1851. When everyone in Britain puts their clocks forward to British Summer Time every March, this clock continues to show Greenwich Mean Time throughout the year, demonstrating how GMT continues to be used by navigators, astronomers, meteorologists and in international communications whatever differences may be made nationally.

During the Second World War much of the equipment at the observatory was stored away for safety and its activities were limited.

When the observatory was first built Greenwich was a country village well clear of London's smoke and grime. By the 1940s, Britain's oldest scientific institution had become engulfed by suburbia and Wren's prominent site on top of the hill was no longer suitable for the delicate celestial observations of its astronomers.

A proposal to move the observatory to Herstmonceux Castle in Sussex was announced in 1946. The move took several years to complete and the old observatory then became part of the National Maritime Museum. Many of the ancient scientific instruments were returned to their surroundings in the restored old buildings, in galleries named after famous Astronomers-Royal.

For example, in the Edmund Halley gallery, named after Flamsteed's immediate successor of comet fame, is one of the most important collections of astrolabes in the world, the Nevill Maskelyne gallery is devoted mainly to sextants, the Nathaniel Bliss gallery contains hour glasses and is also devoted to the history of the Nautical Almanac, and the Spencer Jones gallery is concerned with mechanical and electrical time-keeping.

Since it was opened to the public in 1967 the old observatory has become one of the sights of London.

At a great time for Greenwich it would be a mean time to suggest we've been ticking precisely 200 years longer

All the same, it is certainly a timely coincidence which sees the 50th Anniversary of the National Maritime Museum, the 100th Anniversary of the Greenwich Meridian and our own 250th Anniversary of maritime reporting all falling in the same year. We are naturally very proud to be associated with the celebrations of these two famous Greenwich institutions, especially since, in

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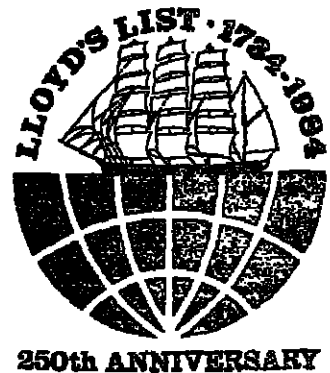
Lloyd's List January 2, 1740
The earliest edition known of the paper? We would welcome hearing from readers with even earlier editions.

April, our young friends at the National Maritime Museum will be helping us turn the clock back with an exhibition of our 250 year story.

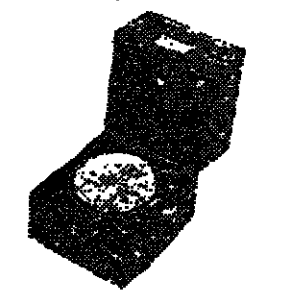
Without wishing to make an undue exhibition of ourselves, we shall also be publishing a lavish Lloyd's List 250th Anniversary Special Supplement with many of its 250 pages in full colour. Dozens of our friends in the maritime business have already been kind enough to appreciate that this is going to be a very important supplement to sail with.

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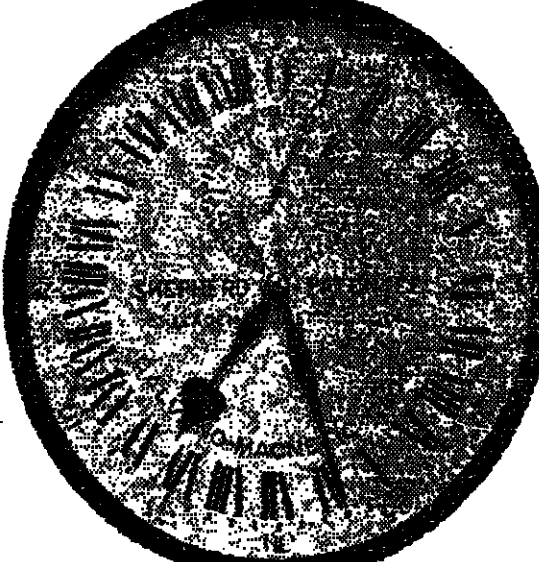
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SPECTRUM

John Lennon's widow of 'the war between sanity and insanity' tells Nicholas Wapshott of her hopes and fears

The ballad of Sean and Yoko

The instruction were clear: "Go to the Porter's Lodge and ask for Mrs Brown in Room 120". The porter rang the number and an American voice came on the line. "Would you wait downstairs and I'll fetch you", he said. He came out of the lift and asked for identification. He was built as broad as a horse and his face remained blank, his eyes dead and distrustful all the way up to the suite. As one of Yoko Ono's two constant minders, he is paid to take no chances. Insanity arrives in many guises - perhaps even in the English schoolboy uniform of a reporter from *The Times*.

It is now three years since John Lennon was shot dead on the steps of his apartment building in New York by a plausible young man posing as an autograph hunter. Yoko Ono was standing next to Lennon as he dropped, a casualty of the war, she says, between sanity and insanity. Since then she has lived the restricted life of a potential victim. She came to London to promote *Milk and Honey*, an album of recordings Lennon left behind alternated with songs by herself. She was also here to show Sean, their eight-year-old son the sights of his father's home city, Liverpool, and see Lennon's Auntie, Mimi, who brought him up after his mother's death.

For many of the Beatles generation, Yoko has become the Queen Mother of Rock 'n' Roll, a brave and conspicuous reminder of Lennon's reign. Others see her more as a Mrs Simpson who, like the Duchess of Windsor stole the living symbol of his age to live a self-imposed exile in another land. It was never easy to be a Beatle's mate, as Paul McCartney's girlfriends Jane Asher and Linda Eastman found out, but Yoko was more than that. Her independence, her power over Lennon and the threat she seemed to pose to the public's hopeless wish that the Beatles would play together forever was enough to put most against her. But added to that was a spiteful, xenophobic rage against her as a Japanese woman - so alien, so unattractive, so dangerous - bent on marrying one of Britain's favourite sons. Time and Lennon's death have softened that impression of her.

She is a small, quiet woman who sits cross-legged on a sofa, smoking cigarettes and politely answering intimate questions about her life. And she was reluctantly photographed without the perpetual dark glasses which she wears like a Victorian widow's veil. They are, she explained, to show her strength. "I have to look tough in the world, you know. It is very important. You see, I am a mother and I have to concentrate on surviving."

The fear of a violent end for her and Sean has made her life little more than luxurious house arrest. The boy comes in, dressed in a deerstalker hat and with a Cavern Club badge pinned to his lapel. He kisses his mother goodbye and she warns him to be very careful and to stay close to his bodyguard, Kevin, when on his outing to Windsor Safari Park. "It is better than the zoo," she said. "I didn't want him to see animals caged." Sean Lennon has enough confinement already.

Last year Yoko and her son suffered from threats which even now she will not talk about. "Sean didn't like the guards at first and he kept complain-



Yoko Ono and son: life as a kind of luxurious house arrest

ing. But because of the type of things that happened last year, he began to understand. I don't want to mention them because some people are encouraged by such things and want to copy them."

Lennon's death still haunts them. "I promised Sean that I would survive until he didn't need me any more and he replied: 'Daddy promised me the same thing and he didn't keep that promise'. Last year I broke it to him that maybe I am not going to survive and that he should remember that his Mummy and Daddy loved him very much. And he said he didn't want to live alone, so let's die together. So now we are both glad to be alive. But it means that we can't go around the corner to a shop like everyone else. That's how it is."

Yoko Ono's present plight is a pathetic sequel to the bubbling, confident life that she shared with Lennon in the heyday of the Beatles. In those days the hope of an alternative world founded upon the vagaries of peace and love appeared a feasible option to a generation of young people now in their thirties and forties. And John and Yoko, always up to antics like hiding in bags and being photographed naked, headed the movement.

Their marriage was announced in the Beatles single "The Ballad of John and Yoko", a number one hit in Britain which sold two-and-a-half million copies around the world. And their love affair was the inspiration for dozens of Lennon songs which expressed his passion for Yoko in the lyrics.

When the Beatles finally broke up, however, in a muddy mess of accusations and recriminations, John Lennon settled in New York, to the

disappointment of his British fans. And it was Yoko who was blamed. She was blamed again when Lennon gave up recording for a quiet house-husband's life, bringing up baby Sean while Yoko successfully managed his complex business affairs. The prediction that Yoko would eventually stultify Lennon's genius appeared to be coming true.

Talking now to Yoko, that assessment seems harsh. "Before we had a child I was worried that I couldn't take care of children because the traditional role of a mother didn't appeal to me. John kept saying: 'I'll take care of it once you drop it'. John wouldn't like anyone else to look after his child, so naturally when Sean came, the business end fell on my shoulders. It worked out very neatly and it was fine."

"Our family business is extremely complicated, so for me it was a challenge. And, like John taking care of the child, there was a good reason to do it. For John there was an element of atonement. He comes from a very male chauvinistic background and, woke up to the feeling that through



John and Yoko: time to remember

taking care of Sean and baking bread and so on he would come to know what most women go through. That gave him satisfaction."

"In my case, I had this kind of snobbery that artists didn't have to be concerned with money and I looked down on people who looked after money. I preferred to be a waitress or live hand to mouth rather than be an accountant. But then I had to face it that I wasn't taking the financial responsibility of living with John. I began to want to know what it was like to be bothered with accountants and lawyers as John was the whole time. So it was for both of us a strange sort of atonement."

One of the ironies of Lennon's death is that it happened at a time when he had returned to the recording studio and also to Yoko after a lengthy separation during which he took over another lover. His come-back album, *Double Fantasy*, with a picture of him kissing Yoko on the cover, was a celebration of a return to writing and playing music for the public. The hit single taken from it was called, aptly "Starting Over". It was planned that, when the album reached number one in Britain, John and Yoko would return to London, crossing the Atlantic on the QE2.

Lennon's murder in 1981 was front page news, although by the time of his death his music and life style was old-fashioned and few were interested any more in the minutiae of gossip about ex-Beatles. Even the recurrent rumours that the group would reform for one last album or concert raised little interest. But the nature of the Lennon shooting cast a sourness over the memory of the indulgent, extravagant Beatle years and the event became the

moment when a once rebellious, once young generation realized that they had crossed the threshold into middle age.

For Yoko, watching her husband shot before her was a trauma from which she has still not fully recovered. "I found that I could not stand because my legs were shaking so much. I stayed sitting in the apartment for a very long time. But the tragedy left her the main recipient of Lennon's vast royalties - reported to be worth £150m - and of his remaining unreleased tapes."

"To be rich is the last thing I thought of. It started like a joke between us. John was rich, but I never thought of myself as rich or a rich man's wife. That feeling lasted until very late into our marriage. Until then I thought: 'I am an artist without a cent who is being liked. It's great.'"

Another consequence of Lennon's death is that Yoko has been forced to become close to the other Beatles, not least because they share a large and lucrative business. She was in London with Sean last year talking about business with Paul McCartney, George Harrison and Ringo Starr - something Lennon found hard to do. Their joint company, Apple, founded in the 1960s, steams on. And, despite reports, Yoko believes that the relationship will continue.

"If you think of the Beatles as a family, like brothers, they all have little things that they remember about each other and that will always be so. I am here to protect the growth of John's legacy and so we will always have something to do with each other. And we say hello at Christmas, sending cards and gifts."

And Yoko, billed at the time as the seductress who destroyed Lennon's first marriage, to Cynthia, is also protective towards the child of that first marriage, Julian. "Whenever he comes to New York he always visits us and even when we were in San Francisco he would call and have a long conversation. I think that Julian is going to surprise you." And her relationship with Cynthia? "No, that is more delicate. It is the usual situation with ex-wives and new wives. I feel close to Julian and I know what Cynthia went through, all that hardship. So on a mental level I have feelings for her."

Being widowed also forced Yoko to become a proper mother - an occupation she dreaded. "I never thought I would be interested in children, but perhaps Sean's so special, he's become a great friend. I find that I am not trying to be a good mother at all. It is just like a gift." And she has decided to continue living in the Dakota apartment block in New York, with all its tragic memories. "Tragic memories are going to follow me anywhere I go in the world. I cannot avoid that. Even if I moved to Africa I would remember them and, in a way, being in the same home you also remember the good times and that makes it all seem somehow bearable." As for the future: "I never had any plans, really. I know I have another couple of albums of my own songs and I must find the right way to present John's other unreleased material."

As for the Lennon fans, this week's top ten chart shows how many are still around. Lennon's new single "Nobody Told Me", is at number two.

however...
Russell Davies

Andy in the red corner

The World Fighting Council is again in uproar over the latest postponement of negotiations which might lead to the scheduled clash between top-ranking superheavyweights Patsy "Bomber" Reagan and Maxie "Afghan Hound" Andropov. The pre-confrontation meeting, several times rescheduled during the past two years, will not now take place until 1985 at the earliest, says matchmaker Dickey Muff. "I am cheesed off with the pair of them quite frankly. They are turning into a right couple of posers. Obviously they do not like each other's face, but who does in the fight game? One's face is there to be knocked off, isn't it. It is part of the ante one puts up in order to be a serious contender. Swipe me."

In spite of this new setback, preparations for the fight are going ahead. It will probably take place somewhere in Europe. There are still disagreements over the size of the purse. Muff has privately confirmed that "everything points to Berlin", though he admits that the last championship fight to be staged there was not a success. By the time Pan-German champion Bartling Hitler retired in the middle of the sixth, most of the spectators had left the arena.

Neither of the two fight-shy contestants is free of problems within his own camp. Seldom-seen Andropov is said to be some way from peak fitness, and Reagan, likewise a veteran at his weight, suffers from a severe form of colour blindness which leaves him unable to discern any colour but red. Furthermore, Reagan faces challenge to his own All-American title, from an opponent yet to be named.

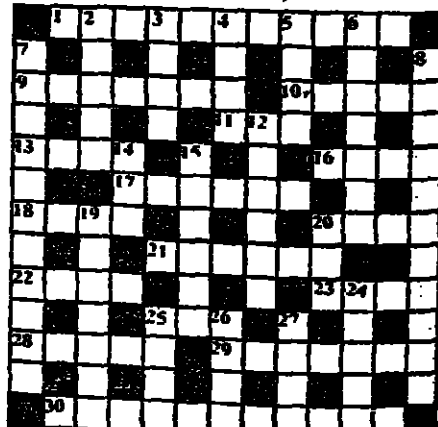
Top-rated challenger is still Walter "Gentleman Fritz" Mondale, an experienced in-fighter with, it is thought, millionaire backing. Mondale is said to be "colourless", though more than one commentator has pointed out that this makes him, from Reagan's point of view, almost impossible to see coming. The most notable progress up the rankings has been made by Jesse "Dogcollar" Jackson, the black contender who recently scored an unexpectedly easy victory over Syrian opposition.

Meanwhile Reagan, compounding the confusion, has held a series of controversial press conferences. Pressmen, gathered in the tiny gym over the White House pub in Washington's lovely East End, have heard him claim that the only good reason for training top-class fighters is so that they can deliberately refrain from fighting each other. He has hinted not only that the long-awaited match between himself and Andropov is unlikely to take place, but also that it should perhaps be abandoned as promotional piffle.

These sentiments have naturally not endeared the American to matchmaker Muff. "Only a wally would come out with this on the eve of pre-negotiation meetings with a view to establishing a dialogue," he commented at Heathrow. "You would not get it from the light-weights. I am just off to South America to scout some prospects. Very promising material down there among the smaller men. Hungry fighters. Nick Aragua, I understand he's one. And they've got a fellow down there, R. Gentina, he's another. Lots of mouth, shows aggression. That's what I like."

So where does this leave the fight fan? What is now his best hope of ever seeing Reagan and Andropov in the ring together? Says British cruiserweight champion Mike "The Spike" Heseltine, who knows both men well: "I reckon it will do no harm for them to come face to face under any conditions whatsoever. Reagan smiles too much, and Andy will not go for it, not in any way, shape or form. He is naturally aggressive, having done all that time for Kevlar, which as you know is the Russian equivalent of GBL. I feel that when they set eyes on each other, the sparks will fly."

If they finally do - and this is one point on which the parties do agree - it could be under the eyes of a British referee. However, the British Fighting Board of Control have yet to accept this arrangement. Some members of the committee are known to feel that a British official would be employed not for his capacity to keep order, but for the ease with which he could be knocked out of the ring at the start.

CONCISE CROSSWORD
(No 260)

- ACROSS
1 Jewish emblem (4,2,5)
9 Calais (7)
10 Orchard tree (5)
11 Not night (3)
12 Body wash (4)
13 Tie (4)
17 Except (6)
18 Vault (4)
20 Exam (4)
21 Setting (6)
22 Long forearm bone (4)
- DOWN
2 Simon-like fish (5)
3 Glee (4)
4 Ran off (4)
5 Apart (4)
6 Beech (7)
7 Sharp neck blow (6,5)
8 Off the peg (5,2,4)
12 Texas capital (6)
14 Focal point (3)
15 Artificial channel (6)
19 Clock (7)
20 Jerk (3)
24 Main German river (5)
25 Challenge (4)
26 Stakes (4)
27 Male pig (4)
(5,6)

Recommended dictionary is the New Collins Concise

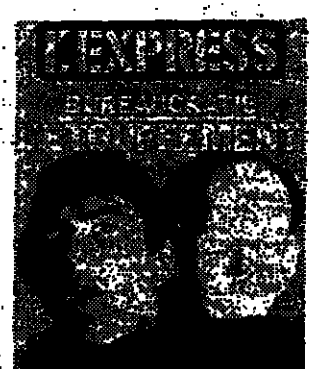
Class image stays put

It was 1949 when Orwell's *1984* was published, and that year Gallup asked: "If you had to say what social class you belonged to, which would it be?" In December 1983, MORI repeated the question exactly as they had asked it, expecting a vast shift. Instead, we found a remarkable symmetry. Then, 45 per cent said they were working class, and 48 per cent middle class (and 2 per cent upper class). Now, working class "self perception" has only fallen by 3 per cent, to 42 per cent, and middle class has risen by 4 per cent to 52 per cent. Those saying "upper" have disappeared; only two people out of the 1,082 interviewed said they were upper class.

"Status inconsistency" is the term psephologists have applied to the people who are assessed objectively (by the occupation of the head of the household, see Findings November 24, 1983) in one class and by themselves in another. Just over half (53 per cent) of our sample who we assessed as working class concurred; 20 per cent of middle class people interviewed said they think of themselves as working class.

Bureaucritique

A recent survey in France conducted by Falts et Opinions for *L'Express* found that 13 per cent of the French public consider the weight of bureaucracy on them to be "intolerable", and a further 43 per cent think it "difficult to bear". One respondent in three felt a victim of adminis-

FINDINGS
A series reporting on research
PUBLIC OPINION

trative bureaucracy for what he or she considered an important problem. And over half thought that the French bureaucracy was increasing. By two to one, respondents blamed the bureaucrats' implementation rather than the laws themselves. This goes some way towards explaining the front cover of the magazine, which has just two words: "Bureaucracy" and underneath, "Strangulation".

The reluctant voter

On June 14, if the last European parliamentary elections are a guide, fewer than one in three British electors will bother to vote in this year's Euro-election. Across the EEC countries last time the average turnout was 62 per cent, in Britain only 32 per cent bothered to turn out to vote, 15 per cent fewer than the next poorest turnout, which was Denmark.

The European Voter, by Jay Blumberg and Anthony Fox (PSP), uses survey evidence to explain why the British were so reluctant. Interestingly, it is not in either the perceived future of the Parliament (Britons are the most likely to say they expect the Euro-parliament

to have a "great effect" in the future), nor is it in the expressed interest in the election itself. Rather it is attitudes towards the European Community. British electors most of all said that membership was a bad thing (41 per cent v 4 per cent for Italy, 6 per cent for Germany; that European unification should be slowed down (3 per cent v 3 per cent for Belgium and 7 per cent for Germany and Netherlands).

Part of the blame is laid at the door of the media - 43 per cent of the British sample said there had not been enough coverage of the election campaign on television.

Memory failure

Although younger people have grown up with television, they are less likely to remember things they see on television than older people, according to a recently published study by Mallory Wober. While 71 per cent of adults say they usually remember the weather forecast seen on television, only 58 per cent of 16 to 34-year-olds say they do; even fewer say they recall weather forecasts heard on the radio - 58 per cent of adults and just 50 per cent of the younger people. And for a desert island disc, the overwhelming preference is for an audio cassette (with sound, no vision) with music of their choice rather than a video cassette (with vision, but no sound) with a picture of their choice. Men at 14 per cent were twice as likely to choose video as women.

Fanciful opinion

What the Americans describe as "voodoo polls" is reaching alarming proportions in Britain. It is one thing to have a harmless postcard "poll" of the most admired men/women for 1983, but it is quite another thing for the Sun newspaper to print a ballot form in their newspaper on the miners' strike and ask for readers to send it in. Options magazine seems to be turning these voodoo polls into a fine art. In its February issue it reports that, "75 per cent of men fancy sex less than they used to..." How many men filled out the questionnaire and sent it in, or how representative is the sample is left unreported.

Left activists

Some 7 per cent of the population of Britain is left-handed, but a recent MORI survey found they are "distinguished" in a number of ways. People who are left-handed are nearly twice as likely to be men as women, and nearly twice as likely to be in the upper social category (AB) rather than in the lower (DE).



Robert Worcester

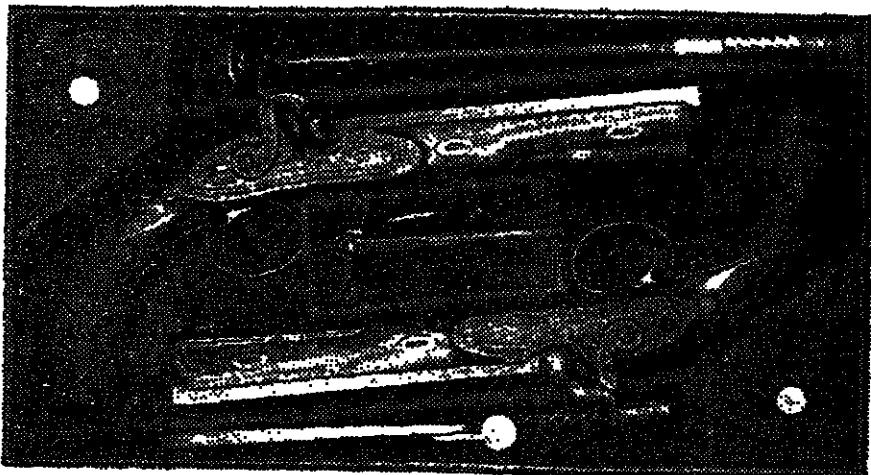
The author is the chairman of MORI. Details of field-work dates and samples are reported in British Public Opinion Newsletter, published by the firm.

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MONDAY PAGE

TALKBACK

A change to simplify the system

From Professor Harry Keen and Dr Peter J Watkins.

The article by Mrs Nancy Waller (Monday Page January 9) on problems of changing to a new standard strength of insulin prompts us to make some comments.

A new standard strength of insulin, namely U100 (100 units of insulin per ml) was introduced after many years of debate by the British Diabetic Association in order to simplify the existing system where, for historical reasons, marks on the syringe do not correspond to units of insulin. The sole reason for its introduction was to eliminate the many errors which have arisen in the past, causing serious illness and even some deaths, and not simply to follow the practice of other countries. In changing from the previous strength of insulin to the new U100, the dose in units of insulin is the same as before. Diabetics are also transferred to the same types and species of origin of insulin to which they were accustomed, so that there should be no actual change to their treatment. Most insulins are already "purified" and, in the majority of cases, there is no change of purity in switching to U100. However, some of these using older beef insulins will indeed, as Mrs Waller points out, use a purer brand of beef insulin but a change of dose is not normally required, although minor changes are, for various reasons, occasionally needed. Having the dose of insulin is not seen and one would suspect some error of calculation in the changeover if such a large alteration were required. It is exactly errors of calculation of this kind which will be eliminated by the changeover to the standard U100 insulin and this has been welcomed by the great majority of diabetics and doctors alike.

From Mrs Barbara Holmes, Lyford Road, London SW18.

I was very perturbed to read Nancy Waller's comment on U100 insulin. With respect, it would appear that someone did not do his/her homework.

I attend the diabetic clinic at a large London teaching hospital and it was emphasized from the first that this change did not involve the number of units injected. This was said to me several times by both medical and nursing staff.

As well as this, all diabetics on U100 insulin were supposed to be given an explanatory leaflet.

May I suggest that Nancy Waller's troubles could have been easily avoided?

Incidentally I, also, developed juvenile onset diabetes at the age of 40 and am still difficult to stabilize - however, this is nothing to do with U100 insulin.

From Alexandra Weston, Park Corner, Swyncombe, Henley-on-Thames, Oxfordshire.

I would not like your readers to think that the experiences of the lady describing her change to U100 insulin are typical. I myself am an insulin-dependent diabetic aged 12 and am using an insulin pump with U100 insulin. I feel fantastic!

The doctors have always been so kind to me and have encouraged me to think that there is nothing I can't do if I want to. It is clear that diabetes affects different people in different ways, both at the level at which they have an insulin reaction and how they feel when having it, so Nancy Waller cannot say that her "crime" was that she did not fit into the pattern, because there is no pattern.

I must emphasize that it was fully explained to me how to calculate the amount of U100 I would need to keep the number of units the same and I have not had any problems as a result of the change.

Three cheers for the doctors!

The unsung caesareans

From Jan Green, Woodbury Hill Farm Great Witley, near Worcester

I am really astonished that we are now being treated to an article on the caesarean delivery of Sara Keays' baby (Friday Page, January 13). I am sure I cannot be the only reader of *The Times* to think, Sir, that this kind of reportage is totally unworthy of a great newspaper. Ms Keays is, after all, only one of countless single women who have given birth by caesarean section, and I very much deprecate all the publicity which, no doubt will continue so long as reputable newspapers treat gossip as news.

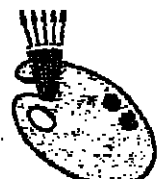
From Hilary Clapham, Elgin Crescent, London W11

I am writing to say I don't think you should have used Sara Keays as the example in the article *Awake for Baby's First Cry* and in its trailer on the front page of *The Times*.

There must be hundreds of ordinary mothers who have had this type of caesarean and who could have been a case for your article. The point would have been made better without linking it to someone who cannot help being a sensational mother at the moment. Your article uses gossip to highlight an article in a way I don't expect from *The Times*.

From Finlay and Kathryn Ross, Silverwood, Fairmile Lee, Cobham, Surrey

May we expect the cookery editor to feature Miss Keays' christening cake recipe next?



"Every time I paint a portrait," said John Singer Sargent, "I lose a friend." One knows what he meant. The camera can lie, but in some mysterious way can't; a camera can simply catch us on an off moment, and, my dear, aren't there lots of those, but a painted portrait seems to suck out our essence, to probe through the mask of our face. As the artist Humphrey Ocean says, holding up a tube of paint, "Just one little tube. Looks so harmless, doesn't it? But think of Lady Churchill..." What did she feel, one wonders, when she destroyed Sutherland's portrait of her husband? And what did Paul McCartney feel last week, when Ocean's portrait of him was unveiled? If someone takes an unflattering

photo of you, it's funny. If it's an unflattering painting, it's... uncomfortable. That doesn't stop us immortalizing what we fondly imagine to be ourselves for posterity, however disconcerting the results. Is this really me? Can it possibly be? "My portrait caused more friction in our household than anything ever has," says our columnist Penny Perriek. "I think it captures me perfectly: withdrawn, depressed, frightfully old. My husband can't bear it."

Practitioners can be found by visiting the Royal Society of Portrait Painters in London and looking through its files, or visiting its annual show in May. Then, like a marriage bureau, the Society effects an introduction to the painter of one's choice. Depending on the artist, prices range from under £300 for a pastel, to more than £4,000 simply for head and shoulders.

Or, if you're really famous, you can be asked. Sometimes this can carry a sting in its tail. In recent years, for instance, John Brabner has written letters to what he calls "the important people of this century", inviting them to his Sussex studio for a sitting. After three hours he's polished off their likenesses. This is then followed by a request for £150 which, of course, can be refused. One sitter said: "Working on a seaside photographer's ratio, if one person in six is flattered enough to cough up, that makes the rest worthwhile."

From the artist's point of view, of course, there's a subtle difference between painting a face because it's fascinating, and painting it because you've been paid to do so. What are the obligations and constrictions? Do the results, in the latter case, have to be flattering? Do any of our portrait painters feel, like their predecessor Gainsborough, "sick of portraits and wishing to take my viol de gamba and walk off to some sweet village where I can paint landscapes"?

The occasion of the recent opening of the new Twentieth Century Galleries at the National Portrait Gallery, the unveiling of June Mendoza's portrait of the Princess of Wales, and last week's unveiling of the Paul McCartney portrait prompted us to seek out various practitioners, from Royal Academicians to a chap in Brent Cross Shopping Centre, to ask them how they approach that inexhaustible object, the human face - and the fragile ego that lies behind it.

Artists of the portrait

SITTING PRETTY

Carlos Sancha (right), is unashamedly a society painter who makes his living from painting rich people on commission. He has, in fact, painted the Royal Family. "When I was painting Prince Charles they brought me the most exquisite tea I'd ever seen, and I ate it sitting on the floor like a plumber." He has painted Lord Mountbatten, a man partial to his own image, in five separate portraits, wearing five different uniforms. "I stayed at Broadlands and thought: 'If Mum could see me now.' And he has painted Edward Heath. "Such a large head. He looked like a bus conductor. It was only when I put on some music that he relaxed."

His main income, however, is from family portraits, usually grouped in front of the stately pile, or even Wimbledon mock-Tudor. "Portrait painting? Of course it's a straitjacket. What I really love are landscapes, but still..." He laughs ruefully. He has the charm of somebody who has to be diplomat as well as painter. Does he chat? "Oh yes. But all has to do really is to field them, they do most of the talking."

The women look awfully pretty. Does he idealize them? "Well, I have to please." Some people dress up for their portraits. Lady Vestey ("not the easiest sitter") had her dress specially designed by the Emmanuels for her huge, £6,000 portrait. Most, however, wear their typical clothes, and we all know how

country ladies dress. It gives a surprising result: ranged in front of beautiful Zoffany-type landscapes are wives wearing tweed jackets and Gor-Kay skirts. Emphatically, their sons clutch their BMX bikes. And how the English breed! All those daughters in their riding caps. "Once you get these large families together you hear the most tremendous rows - adolescent daughters squabbling with their mothers over what to wear."

Depending on size, these conversation pieces can take two months to paint and cost between £2,750 and £5,500, plus VAT, with an additional £400, plus VAT, for each figure. "Difficult to draw the line. What does one charge for a pony, which is often far harder to paint?" Often he slips people in for free; behind the full-size portrait of Mrs Walker is a tiny Peter Walker, strolling through his grounds. "I do that for fun," he says. "Sometimes, years later, someone will have another baby and want me back to paint it in. Sometimes it's possible - I can repaint the woman's arms, and make the dog look up at her lap."

He ensures that they will agree with the finished product by making detailed oil sketches first. "One of the things I've noticed: men often get their wives painted when their marriages are getting rocky. It's the same as saying 'I love you', but without the bother."

He roars with laughter and points to the seven portraits in progress, stacked around the studio.



BRUSH WITH ROYALTY

Rodrigo Moyulhan, (below), now 74, is one of the Grand Old Men of British Art. He himself is a splendid study for a portrait, with a large, weathered, melancholic face like Rembrandt's. Hidden away in South Kensington, there is a series of galleries, a sort of artists' Albany, all brass bells and hush. It's here that he lives, along with neighbours like Bryan Organ (also of portrait fame).

With Moyulhan's reputation, he can pick and choose, and at present he is painting Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher. Propped against the wall, she gazes at us disconcertingly as we speak. When painting royalty, you are allowed four sittings of an hour each; from then on you're on your own, using a tailor's dummy for robes, etc. With other important people you just get them when you can. "I made a good start before this: parliamentary session; now she's much busier. She doesn't come here;

I go to Downing Street. The more important people are, the more flexible you must be."

Propped next to Mrs Thatcher is Dame Peggy Ashcroft. "Actresses know how to sit. She likes it because it shows her best profile. I try to filter a character through a portrait. Photos? Oh yes, I use them, but just for reassurance. Reference. Portrait painting is completely different from any other kind, which is interior: just you and the canvas. Portraits are social: you must establish a relationship."

"Men want to look like types - generals all want to look like generals. But women all want to look the same. Yesterday I was looking at the perfume girls in Harrods - they'd all made themselves identical. The most difficult people to paint are, conventionally, pretty women. Oh, and academics - so timid. Such grey, unremarkable faces."



SEALED AND SIGNED

Next to the rear exit of John Lewis at Brent Cross Shopping Centre is a shop that specializes in restored images: photographs enlarged and heat-sealed on to canvas so that they look weirdly like paintings. Black and white, with retouching, costs up to £95; colourised up to £480, framed. Clarence Cornford (above), resident painter at Images, says: "They have more prestige, don't they, when they're on canvas." He runs his hand over them. "And in a curious way they're more eternal. Everyone feels the camera can lie, but these seem more truthful."

He can go further than this: photos can be enlarged to a huge size and then literally painted over, line for line, so that they become a portrait painting. "This is not a new technique," says Paul Kaye, who runs Images and its sister shop near Baker Street.

There are two main types of personal customers. "Somebody will bring in a photo of a dearly beloved who has passed on," says Cornford. "It may be only a passport photo, all they've got, but we can enlarge this and, in a sense, bring a loved one back to life. Then there are the women who bring in photos of themselves, but always much younger."

"We've never had any complaints about the portraits we do of them. Once an Arab woman stood behind me all the time I was retouching her; she knew just what she wanted", Cornford sighs. "It's prostitution really, but not everybody can afford one of my real portraits - they cost £1,000."

Images also does a flourishing trade with the diplomatic corps, and government officials, particularly from the Middle East and Africa. The original photos can travel full circle: once pressed on to canvas they can again be photographed, in their thousands, so that each government office receives what could almost be a reproduction of a painting. "These are our African portraits," says Paul Kaye, indicating a wall full of officials in national dress. He points to one: "We had a great friend of ours. Unfortunately, he's just been deposed."

Deposed, yes, but also restored.

RHYTHM 'N' HUES

Humphrey Ocean (above) used to be a rock musician. He lives in Peckham, where he paints faces because he likes the look of them. "They don't pay me, I suppose I should be paying them. Still, I give them a meal and a drink." Just now he's painting an acquaintance: a shifty-looking chap "with a diabolically Irish face".

His most famous painting to date is the jockey Lord Volvo and his Estate. This does not depict, as its name implies, a dynastic portrait, but a Volvo car surrounded by thugs. But the frame is lined with the stamps. "See, each one's a portrait. If people don't like the picture, they can always look at the frame."

He has only done one or two commissions. "The first was a disaster. It's a huge portrait of two 10CC musicians. They wouldn't buy it because they didn't like the way I portrayed them; they thought they looked too old and pushy." An amiable chap, he didn't mind too much, and the painting now fills his tiny hall. "Course, I would've liked

the bread, but I learnt a lot from it."

In 1976 he was Artist in Residence on the Wings tour of the US (now the subject of a book (*The Ocean View*), but he was too diffident to paint Paul McCartney properly, apart from sketches in planes. So last year he was commissioned to paint a real portrait, in the garden of the McCartney country house. "He'd sit four hours at a stretch; it was strangely relaxing. He'd been filming for months; that's all sitting around, but it's tense and boring. It's not positive, like sitting for a portrait."

The exclusive family lifestyle of the McCartneys helped. "It's an extraordinarily modest little house in the middle of a wood. When visitors come, they always whizz straight past, thinking it's the lodge and the big house is further on. They end up lost in the woods." You can judge this pastoral superstardom for yourself at the National Portrait Gallery, which is aiming to broaden its appeal to a younger audience.

Deborah Moggach

Aids that disabled people cannot use

FIRST PERSON

The year of the disabled has come and gone, and we see evidence of society's concern for the welfare of the disabled all around us. There are disabled toilets, parking spaces, aids for more independent living. Unfortunately, frustration abounds when disabled people try to use these. The disabled toilet is locked and the key is not readily available, or the wheelchair ramp is steep and the door opens outwards, making it impossible for a solo wheelchair or occupant to get in.

Nine months ago, I set about getting a tray to clip across the arms of my husband's armchair. He has advanced Parkinson's disease, and the tremor at times makes it impossible for him to hold a

newspaper steady, or lift a cup from a side table. A friend recommended a salesman of aids for the disabled, and he called on us, discussed what we needed, and came back with a carpenter who undertook to make us a tray to our specifications. Marvellous, we thought. A few weeks later the invoice arrived, and I rang the firm to ask when they could deliver. "Oh it isn't made yet," they said. "Ring us in about a month when it's made," they said. "We're rather busy at the moment." They didn't call me, so I rang again.

This time they said they had no record of the tray being ordered. I pointed out that the invoice had come from their office. They said I'd better contact the salesman. I did. He was full of apologies, very upset, he would get on to the carpenter and get back to me. He didn't. I continued to contact him, got promises - something would be done. After six months of waiting I told him to cancel the order.

Next day I took my husband and his chair to the Disabled Living Foundation showroom in Birmingham. They have a ramp for wheelchairs, self-opening doors, a competent, sympathetic staff. We found that a well-known firm of furniture manufacturers makes a clip on tray that exactly fits our chair. We would have liked to buy the tray and take it home with us, but the Disabled Living Foundation is only a showroom. Instead, the occupational therapist offered to refer my husband to our local social services department, for them to buy it for us. Marvellous, we thought.

That was at the end of October. Early in January I rang the Disabled Living Foundation to discover what was happening. The referral had gone through. I should check with the social services. I did. They told me they don't do trays, there's no money available until April, and a social worker will visit us to assess what we need. I complained that

Penny Perriek

Putting the pieces together

Fearfully, last month, Channel 4 gave a second airing of a programme which, when it was shown a year ago, brought the new television station much opprobrium.

It wasn't about Michael Heseltine, or giving birth under water, or similarly challenging issues; the programme was called *Quilts in Women's Lives* and, since quilting is my favourite pastime - I claim to have invented the patchwork bath-mat - I sat down to watch the first transmission. The female quilters interviewed were articulate and their handiwork very beautiful so, after a while, my husband, who is by no means a needleman and could do with rather fewer homemade quilts in his life, began to watch it too. Switching off the television, we agreed that a patchwork quilt can be a thing of beauty and a joy for ever and went about our business.

So we were quite surprised when, during the next few days, "that patchwork programme" got on to the receiving end of a bit of GBH launched by a combined Fleet Street force of flying brickbats. Chris Dunkley of the *Financial Times* said that, typical of Channel 4's output, the programme involved "that sort of religious obsession which brings a crazed gleam to the eyes of its disciples" while the *Daily Mirror* thought it "bizarre".

Well, come to think of it, there's always been something about women and sewing that has given men the needle. But in a book called *The Subversive Stitch* - I do hope Channel 4 dramatizes it in several episodes just to annoy Mr Dunkley - needlework is seen as keeping women in their place in two ways. First, society insisted that women did so much sewing that they had no time to grapple with larger issues, and second, even when their sewing resulted in beautiful works of art, such as altar-cloths, these were labelled "crafts" to stop their makers being known by the superior name of artists.

Romantic heroines like Mme Arnoux in Flaubert's *L'Education Sentimentale* had a piece of embroidery cry always about their person, like an extra appendage, but to excel at needlework was not automatically praiseworthy. Not permitted to do much else, women took up their needle and then were taunted for being such lightweight. The Victorian papa in the play, *Washington Square*, tells his plain, clumsy daughter that she is good for only one thing. "Your embroidery."

When Sir Ralph Richardson played the papa, he managed to roll the middle "r" so judiciously that "embroidery" did sound like something truly contemptible.

Today's households are thought to be complete without beaded jug-holders, smoked nightgowns and, indeed, patchwork quilts so this strident aversion to quilts, in women's lives, and possibly travelcloths embroidered with lazy daisies and tapestry footrests too, has another source.

Now that women can choose to sew rather than be forced into it, Brenda Cox, of the Quilter's Guild, thinks: "The males have a fear of it taking us over." Perhaps it is a bit galling for men to hear their quilt-making wives babble about finding their true creative selves in little pieces of cut-out fabric. One woman in the Channel 4 programme said that making quilts was her way of producing order out of chaos, which raises the question as to who was creating chaos in the first place? To soften up the anti-patchwork brigade maybe quilters should adopt a more tactful approach, mentioning pricked fingers and knotted thread rather than peace of mind and satisfaction, which some men would like to see provided from sources other than quilting.

I don't know whether this will make Mr Dunkley feel better, but Brenda Cox told me that the best and best-known quilter in the world is a former artist who couldn't have found a place in *Quilts in Women's Lives* since his name is Michael James and he's a man.

* To be published in August by the *Women's Press*

Do you remember the International Year of the Disabled? It was 1981 and as the year progressed there was a lot of talk about better access to public places for the physically handicapped. I thought of this recently when I visited one of London's newest cinemas, the Chelsea Cinema in the King's Road, with a friend who has a badly injured back. The entrance lobby, with fairly easy to manage swing doors, was on the ground floor which, however, contained nothing else but a flight of stairs rising skywards, just like the kind seen in Hollywood musicals.

Since my friend was no Fred Astaire, it took her a full 10 minutes to get to the top, where she was met by a tetchy usherette who told her to hurry because the programme was about to begin. Just one example of how a situation declines once an international year has been given over to improving it.

If you want another example, International Women's Year was 1975 and, since then, things have been going from bad to worse, to the extent that a report published by the European Parliament earlier this month announced, "...the traditional division of roles according to sex is likely to be reinforced again, and there is a danger of a return to reactionary thinking."

This year is International Anti-Racism Year. I wish, however, since if this year is to come, the end of it will see increased racial tension, more discrimination and the return of *The Black and White Minstrel Show*.



P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

QUEEN AND COMMONWEALTH

During its absence from the news stand the Times has received many letters commenting on the critique of the Queen's Christmas broadcast. It has only been possible to publish a fraction of them owing to the passage of time, but the issues raised by the broadcast fall into two distinct categories - the constitutional point and the question of how best to facilitate growth and development in the poorer societies of the world. To the latter theme we will return later. In the meantime, the constitutional position raised by Mr. Powell, both in a speech and the subsequent article, deserves further exploration.

When the Queen was formally proclaimed, one of her titles was Head of the Commonwealth, though at the time it had no statutory basis. That came later in the Royal Titles Bill, passed into law before her coronation. It was during the debate on that Bill that Mr. Powell voiced the only known dissent to the title and its implications.

That Bill for the first time recognised the divisibility of the crown, since after its passage the Queen was differently described in each Commonwealth parliament where she reigns. The Statute of Westminster in 1931 had certainly given statutory recognition to the legislative independence of the parliaments of the empire, but with two limitations - concerning their right to alter either the succession or the title; but the Crown had remained one and the same. Yet even then tensions could arise between Britain and the Dominions, as to who should advise the sovereign when he was abroad. There were many arguments, for instance between Canada and the British government over which minister should accompany George VI as he crossed the Canadian border into the United States in 1938.

Though the Royal Titles Bill in 1953 first gave statutory recognition to the title Head of the Commonwealth, its origins lay in the legal device to keep India, though a republic, in the Commonwealth. That device was a law which set aside India's republican status, and thus preserved intact the status and right of Indian citizens as though their country continued to owe allegiance to the Crown.

At her coronation, the Queen was seven monarchs in one. By now she is 17. Can such a multiplication retain its original meaning? Does it need to? Or does this strange simultaneous embodiment of one and many acquire new meanings as it expands? As Mr Patrick Gordon-Walker said in the 1953 debate, there was a paradox between the new idea of the divisibility of the Crown and its preservation as a symbol of unity over a Commonwealth of more and more diverse nations. It meant something very important to all parts, but different things in different parts. That is obvious today when the Queen attracts quite as many and perhaps more crowds touring Commonwealth republics than she does in what are technically her own domains.

It is her constitutional position during these tours, however, which remains unclear. It

cannot satisfactorily be said to derive entirely and exclusively from her position as Head of the Commonwealth. That is a title, and a symbolic one. But one has to beware of subjecting symbols to the austere stare of the logician, or the jurist. The position of Head of the Commonwealth has no hard substance. There is no hallowed procedure to be followed. It has no constitutional foundation based on ritual and precedent. It is an ornament without any plumb of support from ministers or politicians who act in accordance with convention. Without some of those buttresses the title could come to threaten the stability of the monarchy.

The essence of constitutional monarchy is that Her Majesty's ministers are there to accept responsibility for what she says and does. In certain circumstances when parliamentary conventions have broken down the monarch can still exercise her sole prerogative to accept or withhold a request for dissolution or to find a Prime Minister from a hung parliament. The person who subsequently accepts the Queen's commission to form a government implicitly assumes ministerial responsibility for the prerogative acts which occurred during the absence of ministers.

In 32 years as Head of the Commonwealth the Queen's stature has increased enormously. She towers over her own ministers. Presidents of former colonies respect the reservoir of knowledge and experience which, combined with a perceptive personality, provide the foundations for great influence. That is all the more impressive for being sparingly exercised, as was shown at the Lusaka and Melbourne gatherings. However, influence operates on the basis of doing good by stealth. It suffers from invisibility. It is the visible and audible role of the headship of the Commonwealth which can become controversial. Since the Queen cannot answer for herself, who then is there to answer for her?

The Queen's Christmas broadcast is only a symptom of a larger hiatus in the normal chain of advice and responsibility which links the monarch to the body politic in all her countries. Her tour of India at the time of the Commonwealth Heads of Government meeting was another. Indeed it was during that tour that much of the filming for the broadcast took place, with its central passage depicting the Queen sitting with Mrs Gandhi, the Indian Prime Minister, and appearing to interview the latter about development and technical co-operation.

Mrs Gandhi is a highly controversial political figure, as much within India as outside it. Is it conceivable that any of Her Majesty's other Prime Ministers, if they had access to such a proposal, would have advised the monarch to base much of her Christmas message to the Commonwealth on an interview with any Prime Minister of another country, particularly a political figure with such a controversial past and facing an election next year? One has only

to recognise how inconceivable it would have been for the Queen to be seen engaged in a television chat with Mr Trudeau, Mrs Thatcher or, say, Mr Muldoon, in her Christmas message to see how far the concept of the broadcast has strayed onto controversial ground.

But the heart of the issue is not so much the broadcast, as the question whether it is tenable for the Queen to visit Commonwealth republics without the support of any structure of ministerial advice. When she is in Canada she is advised by the Canadian Prime Minister and paid for by the Canadian taxpayer (though if she visits Canada in the Royal Yacht Britannia the British taxpayer continues to meet the cost of her travel). The same goes for any Commonwealth monarchy; but when she visits a republic it is the British taxpayer who pays to send her there. That is why British ministers should shoulder the responsibility for her actions, and their primacy was implicitly recognised by all the Commonwealth at the time that her personal security was in question prior to the Lusaka meeting. (though in the event the Palace pre-empted Mrs Thatcher's deliberations by announcing unilaterally that the Queen intended to go).

If the cost of the Queen's visit to Commonwealth republics is borne by the British taxpayer it follows that she is operating within the British political context, regardless of the multilateral nature of the title as Head of Commonwealth. British ministers cannot therefore avoid the logic of their position, which is that they should accept formal responsibility for Her Majesty's deeds and words on those occasions. The fact that her Commonwealth Prime Ministers have direct access to the Queen without going through Downing Street and that she has a longstanding personal relationship with many Commonwealth presidents will always put her at an advantage over her British ministers where Commonwealth affairs are concerned. It is no wonder then that the Palace properly cherishes and indeed cultivates the Commonwealth connection since it gives a vast extra dimension to the status of the British Crown compared to the other European monarchies.

But when that link comes down from the symbolic to the practical question of accountability, it must, in the final analysis, be for British ministers on behalf of the British taxpayer to answer for the Queen. The only alternative would be for the Commonwealth as a whole to provide a fund for the Head of the Commonwealth to operate on a multilateral basis when she is visiting Commonwealth republics. Even under such an arrangement, however, the Queen, as 17 different monarchs in one, would be exposed to the danger that though the title recognises what she is, it gives no guidelines about what the Head of the Commonwealth should say or do. On that she would still always be on her own with her private advisers. The world being what it is, that is a dangerous position to be in.

Ineluctable choice at GCHQ

From Sir Brian Tovey.

Sir, Lord Bancroft (February 4) takes the view that the handling of the declassification of GCHQ has been "breath-takingly inept" and you yourself, whilst generally in support of the Government's action, refer to "a whiff of mismanagement" (leading article February 4).

As the former Director of GCHQ, and hence as the individual largely responsible for drawing up the original proposals, I do not consider that any other means of presentation and implementation could sensibly have been put forward.

Those who think otherwise are ignoring precisely that situation which makes the declassification of GCHQ essential: any reason for taking this latter view may be found in today's *Sunday Times*.

Yours faithfully,
BRIAN J. M. TOVEY,
Naval and Military Club,
94 Piccadilly, W1,
February 5.

From Lieutenant-Colonel J. A. Waite.
Sir, The last paragraph of the article on Government Communications Headquarters by Peter Hennessy (January 26) refers to my case against GCHQ for unfair dismissal.

I should point out that my case did not in any way concern any possible breach of security and also that I was not a member of any trade union, so that I did not have union support and I had to bear all the legal expenses, which amounted to a vast sum.

GCHQ's main excuse for failing to honour the conditions of employment under which I was recruited was that agreement had been reached with the unions that officers must be either dismissed or regressed to a lower grade on attaining age 60.

Both the Court of Appeal and the House of Lords confirmed the Industrial Tribunal's finding that I had been unfairly dismissed. Although there was no doubt about the moral justification of my claim, I lost the case on a legal technicality on the grounds that I had no legal rights under the Employment Protection Act.

I feel sure that if I had been a member of the union GCHQ would have been compelled to honour the promise given when I was recruited that I would be employed to age 65. In any event, with union support I would not have been compelled to meet the costs of litigation.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN A. WAITE,
23 Northdown,
Bredon Road,
Tewkesbury,
Gloucestershire,
January 26.

Peace studies

From Miss Hilary Lipkin.

Sir, I would like to clarify our position and show that allegations levelled at us by Mr Scruton (feature, January 3) and Lady Cox (January 9) are unfounded. Teachers for Peace is a group within CND which is totally opposed to nuclear weapons and which aims to draw attention to the role that education can play in working for a peaceful world. However, as professional teachers we do not misuse our position in the classroom.

Some subscribers to our newsletter are not members of CND but nevertheless they take their role as professional teachers in a democracy seriously, in as much as they wish their pupils to have access to all materials on the controversial subject of nuclear disarmament.

It is a tradition in the teaching profession that teachers form common interest groups - e.g. religious and political groups. They meet in these groups because their professional role of teachers as educators prohibits them from misusing their position in the classroom to unduly influence their pupils - i.e. they are teachers not preachers. They aim to attract other members of their profession and to ascertain that their students' curriculum contain opportunities for discussion on the subjects which interest them as a group.

The reason for this tradition is democratic. In a democratic society young people are called upon to make democratic choices. They cannot do so if they are not aware of what the choices are about.

Yours faithfully,
HILARY LIPKIN,
Teachers for Peace,
42 York Rise, NW5.

Appointment of judges

From Professor L. Neville Brown.

Sir, For the Court of Justice of the European Communities in Luxembourg, the Treaty of Rome (article 167) expresses the qualifications for appointment as judge or advocate general as those "required for appointment to the highest judicial offices in their respective countries or who are jurisconsults of recognised competence".

Whereas other member states have from time to time made use of this alternative, the United Kingdom has still to do so. As the European Court is chiefly concerned with law, not fact, the objection raised by Mr Grayson (January 24) would not appear to be relevant.

Certainly, the past or present academic lawyers on the European Court have made no less distinguished contributions to its developing jurisprudence than their colleagues recruited from Bar or Bench.

Yours faithfully,
L. NEVILLE BROWN,
Faculty of Law,
Chancellor's Court,
University of Birmingham,
PO Box 363,
Birmingham,
January 24.

Last chance to catch the Airbus

From the Managing Director of British Aerospace.

Sir, It is timely to put on record my company's view of the A320 debate. Whilst looking backwards can and must teach us some lessons, too much historic perspective can be misleading and, in this case, dangerously irrelevant.

As an example, Concorde was an investment in the unknown. The A320 is quite the reverse and if it were possible to take on the additional investment required for a 20 per cent share of the A320 without some special arrangements, BAe would certainly wish to do so. What are the facts?

1. Despite the double impact of nationalisation and denationalisation, British Aerospace has remained profitable and we intend to continue so.

2. In the period 1978-82, the date of last published accounts, BAe has doubled its sales, increased its trading profit from £68m to £113m and achieved a forward order book of £4.3bn.

3. Our people are intelligent, well motivated and involved in the business.

4. Largely as a result of previous Government policies BAe has lost a whole generation of programmes in civil aircraft, military aircraft, guided missiles and space. Yet, British Aerospace is still top of the manufacturing export league and the UK aerospace industry is number three in the world in terms of its capability in the world, after the United States and Russia. We are sure we can capitalise on this and be able to share in the forecast growth in the 1990s and in order to ensure this we are already investing heavily in: (a) Civil aircraft. Some £550m of company money has been invested in civil aircraft programmes since 1978.

(b) New military combat aircraft. The experimental aircraft programme, and developments of the Hawk and the Harrier.

(c) Guided missile development. Sea Eagle, Alarm (Air-launched anti-missile), Merlin, Vertical Launch Sea Wolf, etc. etc.

(d) Communication satellites. Including direct broadcasting.

(e) In general avionics and electronic developments from wind energy to sophisticated detection devices.

Thus, if we are not to unbalance the business we believe we must have launch aid for the A320 in the same way as all the other Airbus partners. Even with launch aid we will be funding at least a further £250m ourselves and we have offered to pay back the loan advanced from the sale of the aircraft.

Our problem, paradoxically, is not lack of opportunity but of an abundance. Aerospace is both high technology and relatively manpower intensive and in what else is the UK number three in the world? It is also a very long-term and capital-intensive industry; it is the totality of the investment required to exploit all our opportunities that presents the problem.

In the past there were many companies competing for the large civil aircraft market. In the future, it will be just Boeing and Airbus Industrie. If we are not to be a continuing partner of Airbus Industrie we will have missed the last chance to capitalise on our vast investment in men and money over the years and in our view that would be a tragedy. It is important to get the facts straight.

Yours sincerely,
RAYMOND LYGO,
Managing Director,
British Aerospace plc,
100 Pall Mall, SW1,
January 16.

Closing the gap for impoverished

From the Bishop of Worcester.

Sir, Your leading article ("Keynes, not Robin Hood", January 23) misrepresents the Queen's Christmas Day message to the Commonwealth: "The greatest problem in the world today remains the gap between rich and poor countries". This central statement you do not challenge. Many would strongly agree with it. It is in the remedies to be adopted that the debate begins and your misrepresentation occurs.

In arguing, "we shall not begin to close this gap until we hear less about nationalism and more about interdependence", the Queen was giving voice to a key clause in the Commonwealth Heads of Government's "New Delhi Statement on Economic Action". This drew attention not to the need for "income redistribution" or a "direct transfer of wealth from the better off", as your leader puts it, but to the terms of trade and the rules of the market place, by means of which new wealth can be earned.

The Commonwealth Heads went on to say, "Many countries have been severely affected... from depressed commodity prices". The fact is that with depressed prices and a lower volume of exports, the earnings of poorer primary producing countries fell by \$21bn during 1980-82.

It is the failure of the "market place" to deal with injustices like this that is causing and creating poverty in the world economy at the moment. It is a travesty of the truth to refer to the consequent gap between rich and poor nations as "natural economic diversity".

Far from perceiving wealth as existing in a "pool" to be redistributed by charitable handouts the Lambeth Conference of Bishops, for example, recognized that "production and distribution of income are dynamic parts of the same process". They urged that "the trading of commodities in the market place should be an area where human values can be affirmed and not ignored".

It is in pursuit of this goal that much Christian energy is devoted to changing the structures of world trade at UNCTAD and GATT conferences. Egalitarians, as you call them, have never argued for inappropriate aid, nor did the Queen's speech. We ask for a moderation of market forces which will offer a sense of

justice to trading nations and which will close the gap between rich and poor. Gap there is, and to use phrases like "a continuous range of incomes" is sheer fudge. At least we did not get that this Christmas.

Yours faithfully,
PHILIP WORCESTER,
The Bishop's House,
Harlebury Castle,
Kilmer, Worcester,
January 26.

From Mr Philip Snow.

Sir, At Christmas the Queen makes an unusual and refreshing speech. She ventures to claim that we are not merely a provincial people shrunk into a small corner of northwest Europe; that peoples elsewhere on our planet are of legitimate interest to us; that there is a case for generosity towards them. And, strangely enough, her claim is supported by a certain amount of shared history, even if, as your leading article (January 21) pedantically discovers, it is made from a position which "has no constitutional character".

But no, this modest claim is too much. A voice of provincialism is raised, first to condemn the outrageous notion that we might attend, even for a moment, to "the interests and affairs of other countries", and secondly to trace it to the perverse desire to cater for "a vociferous minority of newcomers". A predictable voice.

But then worse happens. On the second point, *The Times* acquiesces: at any rate, not a word of reproach is breathed. On the first point *The Times* actually approves. It is "very arguable", declares your leader, whether we should "hear less about nationalism and more about interdependence".

There is no "gap" between rich and poor countries, only a sliding scale (tell that to the shoeshine boy outside an African tourist hotel) and the idea of redistributing income from rich to poor is an "insidious" product of comic documents called "Commonwealth communiques". Let us help no one.

I do not think I am the only reader who will have glimpsed in your article a society going downhill; very fast indeed.

Yours faithfully,
PHILIP SNOW,
53 Gloucester Street, SW1,
January 22.

Dangerous fantasy?

From Mr David Hart.

Sir, In "An end to fairy stories, please" (January 26) Jeremy Seabrook offers his own dangerous fantasy.

Yes, there has been "considerable public distrust of politicians", but hasn't Jeremy Seabrook noticed that Mrs Thatcher has changed that? The unique distinction she has brought to postwar politics is her patent honesty.

Clearly, though a journalist, he hasn't spent much time on the streets. Had he, he would have discovered that it is next to impossible to find ordinary people who think that Mrs Thatcher is dishonest. That is why she won the election without making any promises of material benefits. Ordinary people trust her.

No, the "fear of organised labour" has not been assimilated in fantasy. Ordinary people do fear organised labour. So they should.

Who broke bones and caused bloodshed at Grunwick and Warrington? Who sent coffin to Eddie Shah's house, including small coffins for his small children? Who goes on strike and by so doing ensures that the lives of entirely innocent people waiting for health service operations are shortened? How many television shots of

bleeding policemen at factory gates has Jeremy Seabrook seen?

It is because ordinary people believed that the Prime Minister had the "bottle" to take on the mob violence of organised labour that they voted her into power after organised labour's very own winter of discontent. And she has not disappointed them.

The Seabrook fantasy is much more cruel than any he thinks he has discovered in Mrs Thatcher's rhetoric. His fantasy is of the kind that gives life to the great Marxist lie that would have us believe that we have nothing to fear from organised labour and everything to fear from capitalism.

History shows that only in capitalist societies, where economic power is diversified, can individual freedom flourish. Only when individual freedom flourishes can the likes of Seabrook write such nonsense. (It is the price we have to pay for a free press. We pay willingly.)

If "capital is not free to work its beneficent wonders", which clearly he hopes it will not be for too much longer, it is most unlikely that Seabrook will be free to work at all, certainly not at publicly criticising the government of the day.

Yours faithfully,
DAVID HART,
8 Chester Street, SW1,
January 27.

Destruction of a country heritage

From Lord Melchett and others.

Sir, A beautiful estate in Essex, not far from Constable country, has for the past few weeks been subjected to a ferocious mechanical operation described by the farmer in question as "a trim and a tidy-up".

Boundary hedgerows of blackthorn, hawthorn, hazel and elder have been shaved to ground level and the same has happened to the hedge alongside a footpath which was covered with wild roses, bramble, bryony and old man's beard. Gone are the scabious, wild violets and cowslips. Wide strips of hedgerow running alongside a ditch have been razed to the ground, denuded of wych elms, saplings, shrubs and undergrowth, with the overall result that what was once rural farmland now looks more like a prairie.

A stretch of disused railway line, a sanctuary for wildlife of all sorts, has had its young oaks torn out, been levelled and put under the plough. Whilst the machines roar and whirr Europe's grain mountain grows bigger.

This is not just topsy-turvy: it is an act of vandalism. Many hedgerows in our countryside are hundreds of years old and are wildlife reserves in miniature. If a man pulled down an eighteenth-century church on his land he would be in trouble. So how is it that the farmer - or more accurately the business man who calls himself a farmer - is permitted to destroy a heritage that he cannot replace?

The time has come to make it illegal to destroy hedgerows without specific consent. Farmers should no longer be allowed to ruin the ecological balance of the countryside with impunity. We must legislate before the birds, butterflies, insects, small mammals, wild flowers, shrubs and grasses are made homeless and become things of the past.

Food must be produced and farmers must make a living, but this does not have to be at the expense of the English countryside and our native wildlife. It is both brutal and irresponsible to annihilate our rural heritage.

East Anglia has suffered more than most areas but before the rest of rural England is ruined we must call a halt to what must be the worst period of vandalism in our farming history. We must have laws to stop the denuding of the landscape and the loss of habitat for our wildlife, to safeguard the beauty of the countryside and the richness of our wildlife for future generations to enjoy.

Yours etc.
PETER MELCHETT,
DAVID BELLAMY,
ROSAMOND RICHARDSON,
RENE CUTFORTH,
RONALD BLYTHE,
MICHAEL ARCHER.
As from: Courtyard Farm,
Ringstead,
Hunstanton,
Norfolk,
January 17.

Road block

From Mr Alan Leng.

Sir, Mr John Beardmore (January 24) suffers from the common delusion that cycling two abreast is an offence. It is not.

The Highway Code advises (section 131): "Do not ride more than two side by side. Ride in single file on busy narrow roads" and this, of course, is what the vast majority of sensible cyclists do. Let us hope that, as a motorist, Mr Beardmore knows his part of the Highway Code better than this one!

Yours faithfully,
ALAN LENG, National Secretary,
Cyclists' Touring Club,
Cottrell House,
69 Meadow,
Godalming,
Surrey,
January 24.

Point of departure

From Mr Michael Codron.

Sir, Your New York correspondent, Holly Hill (report, January 18), believes disarmament that it might be chauvinism that makes her prefer the Broadway production of *Noises Off*, but also gives as a reason "the shrewd addition of a cactus used as a weapon in act II".

This could well confuse those of your readers who have seen the play in London and who, since its first performance on February 23, 1982, will have seen a cactus appear at exactly the same time and place as its American cousin, in order to wrack exactly the same amount of painfully comic disarray.

This is in no way to belittle the American cast, who perform it splendidly. But then so, too, have all three English casts. Or am I being chauvinistic?

Yours sincerely,
MICHAEL CODRON,
Aldwych Theatre Offices,
Aldwych, WC2.

Cross words

From Dr Charles Cruickshank.

Sir, The earlier OED boy network (Philip Howard, January 20) sometimes slipped from the straight and scholarly narrow in selecting quotations. Witness: "League of Nations - League of Nations are, we believe, useless" chosen by a less than enthusiastic supporter of that body; and the deliberate self-send-up: "Scriptorium - drowsy intelligences and numbered fingers in a draughty scriptorium will easily account for deviations".

Only two out of 15,000 words, and perhaps not in the same class as Johnson's personalised definitions. Maybe your readers can add to the list?

Yours faithfully,
CHARLES CRUICKSHANK,
15 McKay Road,
Wimbledon Common, SW20.

TWO-TERM STABILITY

One of the consequences of Watergate and Vietnam was to diminish the power of the Presidency in the United States. Successive Presidents, it was believed, had abused the power of the office: therefore it was better to cut the office down to size. Mr Jimmy Carter even won election with the promise of what amounted to a pedestrian Presidency. As the office lost its magic, so did incumbents quickly shed their authority and their appeal. Not since Eisenhower has any President served two full terms.

This trend may have been inevitable in the circumstances. But it was certainly unfortunate. The American system of government requires a strong President. He alone can give coherence and consistency to the process, especially in the field of foreign affairs.

It has been the greatest achievement of President Reagan's first term that he has done much to restore the status of his office. This has been essentially a triumph of personal style. He looks like a President and, in his set speeches at any rate, he sounds like a President. His political responses are well attuned to those of the average American, so he can speak to them in terms which command their confidence. No President in recent times has been so adept in using the White House as a "bully pulpit".

His strength and his weakness is that he governs with a broad brush. Not for him Mr Carter's obsessive concentration upon

detail. Mr Reagan's approach is in general a much better way to carry the awesome burden of the Presidency, but in some respects he goes too far in his disregard for the specifics of policy. It is not true that he is simply programmed by his staff. On those issues on which he has focused he has a steely determination and cannot be diverted from his chosen path by the pressure of advisers. No amount of persuasion has induced him to forgo the personal tax cuts on which he had set his heart or to curb defence expenditure. But there is a number of issues upon which Mr Reagan does not focus, and there are occasions, particularly at his press conferences, when he displays an unbecoming ignorance.

The size of the budget deficit is evidence of his failure to tackle the hard choices which are necessary to make sense of his own policy. This could be more easily understood if Mr Reagan had reached a deliberate conclusion that the deficit does not matter so much after all, and that the economic recovery can be sustained despite it. Some American economic observers have taken that position. But Mr Reagan is not among them. He does not happily tolerate the deficit: he has simply failed to resolve the conflict between irreconcilable policies.

Yet for all that, the economy looks in much healthier condition. The United States has come through the recession, the recovery is well under way and is

expected to last at least into next year. Both inflation and unemployment have fallen.

In international affairs, although American forces are precariously placed in Lebanon, there has been no major reversal for the United States since the President entered the White House and Grenada is a definite plus. The Soviet Union has withdrawn from the nuclear disarmament negotiations, having by its own actions made that an unavoidable response to the deployment of the missiles in western Europe. Deployment has been successfully begun, and it would be reasonable to expect the Soviet Union to resume negotiations in due course.

Mr Reagan is already 73, and would be almost 78 by the end of his second term. Sometimes old men in office suffer a sudden decline, and if that were to happen to Mr Reagan, he might soon lose the authority he has restored to the White House. Obviously, therefore, he needs to be scrutinized carefully during the course of his campaign.

But there is much to be said in principle for resuming the habit of a double-term Presidency. It offers the prospect of greater stability and continuity in government, which are particularly needed in a country whose political system is dominated by the tyranny of incessant elections. There would be still more to be said in practice for giving another term to the President if he emerges creditably from the challenge of this year's campaign.

THE TIMES

FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

Something borrowed, something blue

One way or another, quite a bit can already be deduced about Mr Nigel Lawson's first Budget. (Lest this should increase Cabinet paranoia about Treasury "leaks", it is only fair to point out how much easier the journalist's job of interpreting pre-Budget hints has been made by the Government's quaint habit of publishing a financial strategy and actually trying to stick to it.)

Detective work on preparations for March 13 begins with the Treasury's forecast. This is even more confident about growth than it was in the autumn, and perhaps a touch less optimistic about inflation. So - as the Institute for Fiscal Studies demonstrated last week - tax revenue looks quite adequate to support "broadly neutral" Budget Mr Lawson has muttered about to backbenchers, in place of the slightly-tax-raising Budget threatened in the Autumn Statement.

Mr Lawson will even be able to lower his target for the Public Sector Borrowing Requirement below £8 billion. This is necessary because the Treasury has accepted that some of the yield from public asset sales should be treated as a windfall, not a cut in spending - which means borrowing less than planned in years when valuable chunks of the public sector like British Telecom are flogged off.

The first fruits of the Treasury's decision to disentangle the public sector's capital transactions will be seen in the public spending White Paper on February 16. Mr Lawson could achieve "neutrality" by raising both income tax thresholds and excise duties in line with inflation - ie, about 5 per cent and leave things at that. This would fit with his own belief that Budgets should be boring, and earn him the record for brevity (so far held by Disraeli, who got through his 1867 Budget in 45 minutes). It would, however, also feed the fashionable political argument that second-term Thatcherism is running out of steam. For his first appearance, Mr Lawson must offer more.

The Budget will be bulked out with two massively important issues: long-term public expenditure (distressingly coded "LTPE" in Whitehall) and monetary policy - Mr Lawson's particular preoccupation. Neither, unfortunately, will thrill the wider political audience he must address on March 13.

The philosophy of monetarism can be good populist stuff, its practical application is less digestible. Mr Lawson's new monetary strategy, the result of compromise with the Bank of England, will consist of two target ranges for broad and narrow money, embracing perhaps four different aggregates, each with a different degree of influence on day-to-day economic management. The problem of public spending, too, will be couched in complicated and conditional terms. The Government's latest wheeze is to try and trickle information out discreetly via the inquiry being mounted by the Commons Treasury Select Committee, which may mean the Chancellor makes only the blandest of references in the Budget.

Budget initiative

So Mr Lawson needs at least one major new Budget initiative. Sir Geoffrey Howe liked to pump any spare cash into business, large or preferable small. He has left his successor some loose ends (the Business Expansion Scheme needs tidying up) and a big bill (the National Insurance Surcharge will automatically rise to 1.5 per cent unless £400m is spent putting this right). The Confederation of British Industry's Budget submissions naturally suggest more of the same. But industrial profits are up 30 per cent in two years, and Mr Lawson has other calls on his cash.

The tax priority wished on him by the lady next door was to get income tax thresholds way up, taking as many people as possible right out of tax. Raising

thresholds by, say, 10 per cent more than inflation would cost £1.8 billion. Mr Lawson is a man for the broad brush, but that would be an awfully expensive single gesture - and not even the best way of ending the poverty trap. Fortunately, Mr Lawson seems to have been converted to a more radical review of the tax treatment of income and savings.

It is a common plaint of government ministers that job mobility is wickedly impeded by tax-advantaged company pension schemes. Another common grumble is that managerial talent is lost because of the unfavourable tax treatment of share option schemes. The "frozen pension" and the "boss loss" are only two minor features of a tax system which distorts choice and funnels personal savings into a few narrow channels.

The results of a review of the tax reliefs that shape this system have been lying around the Treasury for a couple of years, waiting their time. It would be too much to expect radical reform this year. But a likely route for this Budget to mark out would be towards easier and more equal treatment of personal savings. This could be doubly satisfactory to a Chancellor wishing to encourage both wider share ownership as well as changes in financial markets favourable to financial control. The reduction in the investment income surcharge or in capital taxes he needs to make to satisfy his own party can be presented as part of the same pattern of change. Share option schemes are ripe for more favourable treatment. Stamp duty is an obvious target. But something more far-reaching is needed.

Chancellor's hit-list

For a "neutral" Budget, the Chancellor has to find the money from other taxes - and the pub is the first obvious port of call. The EEC wants the duty on beer lined up with wine duties, a good excuse for a lucrative tax increase (an extra, say, 5p a pint would yield £400m). A far bigger, once-for-all bonus could be gained by speeding up payments of Value Added Tax on all imports. And then, on any Chancellor's hit list, there are the banks.

Two arguments are calculated to appeal to any tax-hungry Chancellor. First, that banks allow depositors to "dodge" income tax by holding down charges rather than paying interest on current accounts. Second, that banks "dodge" corporation tax by widespread leasing arrangements. Since at least half the tax advantages of leasing end up in the pockets of struggling manufacturing industry, the Treasury is not pining to plug this loophole.

But it makes less sense for the Chancellor to single out the banks for the second time in four years than to even out the tax advantages enjoyed by different financial institutions and develop some general tax on financial services or consumer credit to help finance the changes. A sum of £400m has been talked of for this, but in reality it could be pitched at whatever level the Chancellor fancied.

While none of these changes might be fully practical in 1984-85, they should be enough to finance an income boost for the poorest (preferably through child benefit, more probably through higher tax thresholds) combined with a savings boost for those rich enough to benefit. It is a long time since a Tory Chancellor banged the drum about the need to switch taxation from income to expenditure; but it was a favourite theme of Mrs Thatcher's back in 1979. Heaven protect us from a Budget as over-ambitious as Sir Geoffrey Howe's first. But send us an attack on the structure of taxation worthy of a new Chancellor - and a new Government.

Sarah Hogg
Economics Editor

Mirror journalists seek four years' pay in event of bid

By Philip Robinson

Journalists at Mirror Group Newspapers are holding talks which could endow them to four years' salary should any takeover predator take over the newspapers.

The four London-based and two Glasgow-based newspapers may become vulnerable to a bid when they are floated as a separate company from their parent group, Reed International, on the London Stock Exchange at the end of April.

Analysts say that once a Stock Exchange listing is achieved no one can guarantee the indefinite independence of the newspaper group. Attempting to agree this four-year clause with Mirror management is one attempt to make takeovers difficult.

It would mean that the 600 journalists would be entitled to an average of £80,000 each. The Reed board is considering

ing details of the £100m flotation plan put forward by Mr Clive Thornton, Mirror chairman. His package is designed to raise the best price for the Daily Mirror, Sunday Mirror, Sunday People, Sporting Life, Sunday Mail and Daily Record, while retaining editorial independence through the new company's memorandum and articles of association.

His plan includes encouraging the staff to buy as many shares as possible. It also contains a five-year development and expansion programme.

Mr Thornton said: "I want the float to incorporate the maximum number of incentives for all. It's all part of getting the Mirror back to number one."

But by incorporating the principles of editorial freedom into the company's rule book - principles drafted by the Mirror



Clive Thornton: encouraging staff to buy shares.

Group editors - Mr Thornton believes he has avoided having to issue special shares with multiple votes, which are disliked by the pension funds and insurance companies whose

cooperation is needed for the flotation success.

Mr Thornton said: "Fleet Street needs something entirely new. Its cost base has been more or less out of control."

His plan includes a three-tier board. Mr Thornton would be chairman of a main board under which would be two subsidiary boards, comprising some editors. There would be one board for the Glasgow newspapers and one for London.

Meanwhile Reuters, the news agency and business information group, is still struggling to find a satisfactory structure to guarantee independence and inspire financial institutions to buy the shares.

The agency's £1 billion flotation, due after that of the Mirror Group, is the backbone of the pricing of Mirror shares and supports the share price of a number of quoted newspaper groups.

Rush to complete Nigerian loan

By John Lawless

British bankers working on the conversion of Nigeria's short-term insured trade debts into a six-year loan are expected to have the package available by April or May.

Such a short timescale would be remarkable. Although the loan is crucial to both the Nigerian military leadership and Britain's hard-pressed Export Credits Guarantee Department, it is dependent on the agreement of the International Monetary Fund to a standby credit of \$2 billion (£1.4 billion) and coordination between the world's leading export credit agencies.

The ECGD is still unsure whether the outstanding unpaid exports it has insured are closer to £600m or £800m. But Barclays Bank International, which is coordinating the loan arrangements, is optimistic that the difficulties can be overcome.

Mr Malcolm Stephens, the bank's director of international finance, said: "It is going to be extremely hard, because it is most unusual for short-term debts to be incorporated. But we think that we can get it all set up and ready to spring into place."

The ECGD has said that it

will not act unless other creditors are ready to do so. However, senior Nigerian finance officials, who visited London before going on to meet the French and West German equivalents of the ECGD, are understood to have received a sympathetic hearing.

A complicating factor is that the ECGD expects uninsured British exporters to Nigeria to be treated equally with those whose sales it has covered.

A large number has gathered together and asked the merchant bank, Morgan Grenfell, to act for it in any negotiations.

Consumer spending boom 'to continue'

By Frances Williams
Economics Correspondent

Consumers are likely to go deeper into debt this year to finance spending, and their borrowings could easily exceed their savings, according to Mr Christopher Johnson, group economic adviser of Lloyds Bank.

Writing in the February issue of the bank's *Economic Bulletin*, Mr Johnson says that the savings and borrowing pattern of the "personal sector" is a misleading guide to the behaviour of households because it includes unincorporated businesses.

The personal sector savings

ratio may have fallen to zero - for the first time since 1971 - and could drop to minus 2 per cent this year.

US AND UK PERSONAL DEBT £ per household end-1983		
	US	UK
Home mortgage	14,900	9,100
Consumer credit	5,450	850
Total debt	15,250	5,400
Debt as % of financial assets	33.8	26.6
Debt as % of disposable income	81.0	59.9

Source: Lloyds Bank Economic Bulletin

ratio - the proportion of income served - was 10.8 per cent in 1982 but the household savings ratio was only 2.5 per cent, he estimates.

Last year, the household

The Lloyds Bank analysis supports the Government's view that the consumer spending boom still has plenty of steam behind it. Although interest payments have risen from 2.7 per cent of income in 1970 to about 7 per cent today, while the ratio of debt to income is now approaching 65 per cent, British households still have a long way to go to catch up with the United States, where consumer credit per head is substantially higher, Mr Johnson says.

Inmos US sale report denied

Reports that the Government is planning to sell most of its 75 per cent stake in Inmos, the publicly funded microchip manufacturer, to an American industrial group, was yesterday dismissed as "absolute rubbish" by Hill Samuel, the merchant bank advising the Government on what to do with Inmos.

"I can really make no comment but like most of what I read and hear about Inmos, it sounds like absolute rubbish," a Hill Samuel spokesman said.

The weekend report suggested that a majority of the Government holding would go to Western Electric, the manufacturing arm of AT&T in the United States, while the rest had already been conditionally placed by Rowe and Pitman, the stockbrokers, with British institutional investors.

Both Western Electric and Britain's GEC are known to have been in talks with Inmos and the Government over possible involvement in the venture.

ORDINARY SHARES

Textiles - a cash-rich sector

BY C. D. BURBRIDGE

Sector cash and borrowings

% of capital employed	Textiles 1979	Textiles 1983	UK Average
Total debt	34	27	28
Cash	10	18	11
Net gearing	24	9	17

*The aggregate results for nine major groups. Estimates for 1983.

capital or asset base of a company. However, for the nine major textile groups, net debt expressed as a percentage of capital employed - one measure of "gearing" - has also fallen sharply - from 24 per cent in 1979 to probably under 10 per cent in 1983. This is well below the UK industrial average.

The marked improvement in the sector's financial position has resulted from the massive restructuring of the industry that has been underway in recent years. The contraction in the textiles industry has had two main effects:

(i) Closures have eliminated areas that were loss making and cash hungry and have released working capital and property assets. Over the three years to March 1983, for instance, Courtaulds reduced its working capital by about £150m and generated a further £90m from the sale of fixed assets.

(ii) Even in textiles, historically there have been some exceptional, cash-rich, com-

panies and, in general they have continued to perform relatively well through the recession.

During a time when some less well placed companies have contracted or even disappeared, their balance sheets and their results have become increasingly important to the sector as a whole.

Within the group of nine majors, last year Dawson and Nottingham Manufacturing together accounted for some 12 per cent of the total assets and 22 per cent of the total profits.

Eight years ago the comparative figures were only 4 per cent and 7 per cent respectively. Over the same period their net cash holdings have increased by about £90m. In stock market terms the value of these two cash-rich companies currently represents about 20 per cent of the sector's total against 5 per cent in 1976.

When the annual reports and accounts for 1983 are published they are likely to confirm that there has been a further considerable strengthening of

the sector's financial position and debt ratios. Over the last year, the changes in some balance sheets have been particularly marked. Vantona-Vivella, for example, in a recent statement noted that its gearing ratio had almost halved in the first year of the merger. Carpets International's last accounts (for 1982) did not reflect the sale of part of the holding in the US associate, Interface, at a considerable profit.

More importantly, following the quotation of Interface in the US in 1983, Carpets International's residual holding in this company is now worth £32m - substantially more than the group's total debt.

The textile sector is thus emerging from the recession looking relatively cash rich. Gross cash holdings for the major groups are likely to have increased to at least £350m at the end of 1983 - about 18 per cent of all assets employed and well above the UK average. (Put another way, £350m is equivalent to more than a quarter of the total stock market valuation of these companies.)

This leaves the sector well placed to finance an upturn in activity and also to continue to update plant and machinery. Moreover, there is increasing evidence that textile management is concentrating only on these areas that will provide better returns on capital and cash flow in the future.

The author is senior investment analyst with Phillips and Drew.

ECONOMIC VIEW

All eyes on the dollar

The behaviour of the dollar is likely to preoccupy financial markets this week after last week's shaky performance. The yawning trade gap and impasse over the American budget deficit have contributed to some nervous currency trading which, coupled with the more cheerful reappraisal of West German economic prospects this year, could lead to a lively week on the foreign exchanges.

The testimony to the US Congress of Mr Paul Volcker, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, on monetary targets for the coming year, will be closely scrutinized for signs that the Fed intends to pay more attention to the M1 measure of money supply.

Ministers and representatives from both sides of industry today begin a three-day meeting in Paris at the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development to discuss policies to deal with structural unemployment.

British economic statistics include the retail price index for January on Friday, which is expected to show a rise in the annual inflation rate to about 5.3 per cent from 5.3 per cent in December.

Provisional money supply estimates for banking January, due tomorrow, are predicted to show only a small increase because of heavy government funding in the month.

STOCK EXCHANGES

Friday's close
FT Index 832.4
FT All Share 83.21
Bargains: 28,008
Datastream USM Leaders Index: 105.88
New York: Dow Jones Average: 1197.03
Tokyo: Nikkei Dow Jones Index 10,136.13
Hongkong: Closed
Amsterdam: 181.1
Sydney: AG Index 776.4
Frankfurt: Commerzbank Index 1094.5
Brussels: General Index 146.38

CURRENCIES

Friday's close
LONDON Sterling
\$1.4280
Index 82.0
DM 3.91
FF 12.0150
Yen 332.50
Dollar
Index 130.3
DM 2.7380
NEW YORK
Sterling \$1.4333
Dollar DM 2.7330

New Issue

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January 1984



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Banque Keyser Ullmann S.A.
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CIBC Finanz AG
Credit des Bergues
Handelsbank Zürich AG
Kleinwort, Benson (Genève) S.A.
Morgan Stanley S.A.
The Royal Bank of Canada (Suisse)
Volksbank Wilsau AG

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Armand von Ernst & Cie AG
Banca di Roma per la Svizzera
Banque Générale du Luxembourg
(Suisse) S.A.
Banque Indosuez Succursales de Suisse
Banque Morgan Grenfell en Suisse S.A.
Caisse d'Epargne du Valais
CIAL, Crédit Industriel d'Alsace
et de Lorraine
Fuji Bank (Schweiz) AG
Gawerbabank Baden
Hypothesen- und Handelsbank Winterthur
Meier, Baumann & Co. AG
Sparkasse Schwyz

Financial Advisor to Newscorp Netherlands Antilles N.V.
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New York

Capitalization and week's change

\$ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

(Current market price multiplied by the number of shares in issue for the stock owned)

[illegible]

* Ex dividend, b Ex alt, c Forecast dividend, c Corrected price, d Interim payment passed, e Price of stock sold, f Price of stock sold and yield except a special payment, h Bid for company, i Bid for company, j Forecast earnings, k Ex capital distribution, l Ex rights, m Ex scrip or share split, n Tax free, o Price adjusted for late dealings. ... No significant data.

Shoot-out in the second Test: Hadlee coolly blows the smoke from his gun and rides in to collect the reward for England's head

Kiwis walking taller with a festive feather in their caps

From Derek Hodgson, Christchurch

Today is Waitangi Day in New Zealand, a public holiday that marks the one hundred and forty-fourth anniversary of the treaty between Britain and the Maoris that founded this nation. The celebrations will include a third Test victory over England, at Lancaster Park yesterday, that surely confirms the emergence of a full cricketing power. Not surprisingly, New Zealand have announced the same team for the third Test match starting on Friday.

A victory by an innings and 132 runs, accomplished in a minute over 12 hours, is a landslide. To be bowled out for 32, forced to follow and then to be bowled out again for 93 just after tea on the third day, having lost most of the second to rain - were grisly facts visiting Englishmen were meeting with a brave face. And what was that about the Calcutta Cup?

Scoreboard

NEW ZEALAND: First Innings 307 (R J Hadlee 95, R G D Willis 4 for 51)	
G Fowler b Boock	4
C J Trewin c J Coney b Hadlee	3
D J Gower c Smith b Hadlee	11
A J Lamb c Smith b Chatfield	9
O W Randall c Coney b Hadlee	18
T T Braham c Chatfield b Boock	12
M W Gatting not out	18
R W Taylor c J Coney b Cairns	2
A C S Piggott b Cairns	4
N G D Willis c Chatfield	4
M G Cowans c Coney b Chatfield	9
Extras (4-2, n-3)	5
Total	307
FALL OF WICKETS: 1-17, 2-23, 3-25, 4-31, 5-31, 6-41, 7-47, 8-58, 9-72, 10-82.	
BOWLING: Hadlee 17-3-16-3; Cairns 18-5-28-3; Boock 6-3-12-1; Chatfield 6.2-3-10-3.	
Second Innings	
G Fowler c Howarth b Boock	10
C J Trewin c Smith b Hadlee	6
D J Gower c Cairns b Hadlee	9
A J Lamb c Coney b Chatfield	9
O W Randall c Coney b Boock	0
T T Braham c M D Crowe b Boock	0
M W Gatting c Cairns b Hadlee	25
R W Taylor c Cairns b Hadlee	15
A C S Piggott not out	0
N G D Willis c Howarth b Hadlee	6
M G Cowans c Smith b Hadlee	7
Extras (4-2, n-3)	5
Total	93
FALL OF WICKETS: 1-17, 2-23, 3-25, 4-31, 5-31, 6-41, 7-47, 8-58, 9-72, 10-82.	
BOWLING: Hadlee 17-3-16-3; Cairns 18-5-28-3; Boock 6-3-12-1; Chatfield 6.2-3-10-3.	
Umpires: F N Goodall and S J Woodward.	

All Willis's men managed to retrieve what the previous lowest score against New Zealand, 64 by Boycott's team in Wellington in 1978. Otherwise this was a tale of disaster upon disaster.

To start at the finish, New Zealand won more than £6,000 from the sponsors, Rothmans, as the winners; England won a little over £1,000. What for no one was sure. Richard Hadlee won more than £1,000 for being man of the match, scoring 99 runs in 81 minutes and taking eight wickets for 44 runs and a catch. He seemed grossly underpaid, compared with a golfer or rock singer, for the impact he made.

Christchurch suffered an unending drizzle through Friday night and most of Saturday and the England innings did not resume until 4.30 that evening. Hadlee took three wickets in seven balls for no runs, six wickets fell in the 90 minutes for 46 runs in 30 overs and England resumed yesterday morning still needing 55 to avoid a follow-on. Gatting being let in charge of the tail.

No one agrees on the degree of bellicosity in this pitch but this observer felt that the New Zealanders found it more helpful after the rain, suggesting that some moisture has got under the covers. Certainly all England's batsmen played throughout both innings as though they expected every ball either to move off the seam to lift awkwardly.

Piggott was leg-before at the second ball of the fifth over the day; Willis operated his stork-like forward push for 44 minutes before his middle stump was unrooted and broken by Chatfield; and Gatting tried to control the strike and with the last man, Cowans, to force some runs until another catch by Coney brought England down 26 runs short of their target.

At 12.35 they were batting again. Fowler being greeted by

two hair-raising deliveries from Hadlee, one of which might have knocked his head off.

Two runs after lunch Hadlee struck in earnest, Tavaré being unable to prevent an edge behind. Four overs later Lancaster Park would have set off rockets had any been available at a ball from Hadlee, aimed across him and appeared to get an unexpected bounce.

Boock had been introduced to probe outside the two left-handers' off-stump and had fowled picked up at point at 25 for three. Two overs later, the last two balls of the twenty-fourth, brought down the roof. Gatting, batting twice in just under two hours, drove at Boock and was well caught high

at first slip. Botham pushed forward at his first ball for Martin Crowe to take the catch off the grass - 31 for five.

Howarth must have decided that with a spell of 4-2-6-3 Boock was far too expensive and recalled his seamers, Cairns and Chatfield. Lamb, who had been patient for 37 minutes and nine runs, perished immediately to another low slip catch.

Randall and Taylor spent an hour pulling threads together. Neither was ever fully safe but in their respective styles - Taylor all common sense and caution, Randall ingenious and improvising - they added 41 runs.

Taylor had been adventuring against the recalled Boock, twice leaving his crease to lift

him for four. He next attempted a dashing off drive, set off and when Randall, seeing that Edgar, at extra cover, had made a startling stop, sent him back. The ball beat Taylor home by about two yards.

Four runs later Randall succumbed to the returning Hadlee after a brave 25. Piggott drove Cairns for one good boundary before Willis was the next victim of the voracious slips. Cowans entertained a now highly jubilant crowd with extraordinary swipes. But at 4.31 Hadlee completed the shoot-out he has been seeking since Foster bounced him at the Basin Reserve, coolly blew the smoke from the barrel of his Colt 44 and rode in to collect the reward.

Statistics of collapse

This is the first time that New Zealand have beaten England by an innings but the twenty-third time that England have lost by such a margin in Test matches overall.

● New Zealand have only won three Tests by an innings; the last against Sri Lanka at Lancaster Park last March.

● England's last defeat by an innings was 34 Tests ago at Port of Spain, Trinidad, when West Indies won by an innings and 79 runs.

● England's last score of under 100 was in 1958, when New Zealand collapsed for 47 and 74 at Lord's.

England are to report the Christchurch pitch after the Test match defeat by an innings and 132 runs yesterday.

Bob Willis, the England captain, said that England's bowling had been the worst under his captaincy - "Some of the worst I have ever seen in a Test match. We didn't make them play the ball. At lunch on Friday when New Zealand were 27-41 I told them that all that was necessary was to bowl line and length and the opposition couldn't bat".

The last time that any Test team were bowled out twice for under 100 was in 1958, when New Zealand collapsed for 47 and 74 at Lord's.

Long hops main cause of England's downfall

By John Woodcock, Cricket Correspondent

It has been obvious from the television highlights that the Test match in Christchurch was not played on a good pitch. On the other hand, New Zealand, in their only innings made 307, after having been 87 for four, and the pitch, as one understands it, was not that much worse on the second or third day, when England collapsed, than on the first.

Willis, who is nothing if not frank, says he thought England should have dismissed New Zealand on Friday for 140. Instead, they bowled half volleys and long hops in profusion. For that they have only themselves to blame - and it had little, if anything, to do with the choice of an unbalanced attack.

Much as one hates the idea of England going into a Test match without a spinner, it seems unlikely that the omission of Warke or Cook made much difference to yesterday's result. The toss must have been a vast improvement. And on a bad pitch it is almost always an advantage to bat first, especially when a side bowls as moderately as England, from all accounts, did on Friday.

Let me, if I may, make certain general observations. Tavaré, in whom Willis has such faith, now has the footwork of a statue, albeit the courage of a lion. Lamb, devastating though he can be on a good pitch, is another who would benefit from a week's coaching from one of the old school. "Captaincy by committee" required when Willis is in charge and things go wrong in the field, is and always has been a recipe for disaster. And the word "professionalism" taken to imply efficiency, is so much bunk.

For West Indies to play four fast bowlers and no spinner, as they now almost always do, can be explained by the success it has brought them. For England to do the same, when their fast bowlers are not genuinely fast, is merely slavish. To be beaten by an innings by New Zealand is not of itself a disgrace. These things happen. But, when batting, footwork does matter, and, when bowling, length and line are all important. Also, the ban on those South African "rebels" does still count. What would Willis do to have Gooch in his side, or Underwood and Embury?

Another photograph, back page

● The winners of the John Player League in 1984 will receive £14,000, £1,000 more than was won by last season's champions, Yorkshire.

Marsh joins famous friends in retiring

Perth (Reuters) - Rodney Marsh, the Australian Wicketkeeper, has announced his retirement from first-class cricket. He said he would be available for the World Series Cup one-day finals against West Indies and would play for Western Australia for the remainder of the Sheffield Shield season.

Marsh said he had had a good run in Test cricket and had no regrets about his decision to retire. He made 355 dismissals in his 96 international appearances - the most by any Test wicketkeeper.

He was also a useful middle order batsman who scored just under 4,000 runs in Test cricket.

He intends to spend more time with his family. He is the third experienced Australian to announce his retirement in the past few weeks.

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the others being Greg Chappell and Dennis Lillee.

● Australia gained a morale-boosting victory over West Indies in a thrilling last qualifying round game of the World Series Cup by 14 runs in Perth yesterday. Australia, having made 211 for eight, dismissed West Indies for 197.

It was Australia's first win in five qualifying round games against West Indies and will boost their confidence for the final series starting in Sydney on Wednesday. Australia thus completed their 10 qualifying round matches with five wins and one draw, while West Indies recorded eight successes.

Pakistan completed a wretched tour of Australia by losing their final World Series match against West Indies by seven wickets on Saturday.

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Scotland are on the high road to a crowning and historic event

Only mildly relieved though because they had the wit to suit their game to changing circumstances and thoroughly deserved victory by two goals and two penalty goals to two penalties.

Thereafter the Scottish halves took over: Laidlaw chipped away wickedly and Rutherford's high and diagonal kicking were perfection, either giving Baird the time to harry Hare or placing the ball way beyond



Scotland's second try effectively destroyed England. Hare could not reach Laidlaw's chip on the full. Calder robbed him and Rutherford

England have delayed selection of the side to play Ireland in a fortnight until after they have watched next weekend's club games and may ponder the need for variation to what is in danger of becoming a stereotype side. Scotland were by no means adventurous, but if they win the triple crown championship they

D G Locke (Wahia), I M Paxton (Selkirk).
 ENGLAND: W H Hare (Leicester), J Carleton
 (Ormsk), G H Davis (Walsby), C R Woodman
 (Leicester), M A C Stemen (Liverpool), L
 Cusworth (Leicester), N G Youngs (Leicester);
 C White (Gosforth), P J Wheeler (Leicester);
 Captain, G S Pearce (Northampton), P D
 Simpson (Seth), M J Colclough (Walsby), S
 Bainbridge (Gosforth), P J Winterbottom
 (Headingley) (rap J Hall - Baby, J P Scott
 (Cardiff)).

Referee: Mr D H Burnett (Ireland).

Norwich blown aside by a high wind called Bristol

With Wales' excellent facilities and high quality of home care, the company's mission is to help people maintain their homes and quality of life, and guide them through the complex conditions created by aging. The company team is made up of people who believe that Ireland's care sector has a lot of inspirational work to do. It's a team that wants to leave the industry with a reputation for excellence and contribute with a new approach to care.

1. The first step is to identify the problem. This involves understanding the current situation and the goals that need to be achieved.

[illegible]

Munday makes up for team's lack of wit

However, they quickly became aware of the impish threat posed by Harry Murphy, the London Irish centre-half, who set up the only try of the match after seven minutes. He took the Blackheath cover with a sharp thrust and found a Londoner who supplied the scoring pass for Neil Murphy. O'Donnell converted, but then missed two long penalties before succeeding from 20 metres after Blackheath had handled in a ruck.

Roy	22	Birkenhead Park
Roundly	3	Hartpool Rovers
Royal High	6	Kelso
Saint	25	Liverpool
Shedfield	25	Manchester
St. James' Palace FP	9	Edinburgh Academ.
Walsfield	52	Loughborough Town
Watlington	28	Glasgow Celtic
Cancelled: Glasgow Academicals v. Rangers of Scotland; Richmond v. Huddersfield		

MORTN: Bradford and Shipley v. Burnley
19: Gillingham v. Millwall
Ockendon v. Southend
Mossley v. Macclesfield
Stockport v. Wigan
Sunderland v. Newcastle
Tottenham v. Arsenal
Wolverhampton v. Birmingham

[illegible]

goal to help financially on Saturday morning, and a commitment of five weeks for the senior game in March. The program is a first step in the direction of a more comprehensive effort to help the needy. The program is a first step in the direction of a more comprehensive effort to help the needy. The program is a first step in the direction of a more comprehensive effort to help the needy.

Torch relay dispute set to be doused

Another dying principle, I fear, is at centre of a tug of war last night between two West Germans:

confirmed that it will be testing in Los Angeles for the first time for testosterone and caffeine, but no confirmation was given that it is capable to detect the use of excessive doses of the human growth hormone.

A fall that means the rise of Dean

North Stars 4, Buffalo Sabres 1; Winnipeg Jets 7, Chicago Black Hawks 3; Edmonton Oilers 10, Calgary Flames 5. Saturday: New Jersey Devils 5, Quebec Nordiques 3; New York Islanders 6, Pittsburgh Penguins 5; New York Rangers 5, Vancouver Canucks 4; Boston Bruins 6, Philadelphia Flyers 5; Toronto Maple Leafs 6, Detroit Red Wings 3; Hartford Whalers 7, St. Louis Blues 3.

SKIING

Girardelli draws level with Stenmark

**Young and
Yorkshire**

CROSS

Dixon give double win

RUGBY LEAGUE

Leeds build on coach's success

control. Ford, the speedy Warrior winger, scored two tries, as Eccles and Gregory also touched down, Hesford landing four goals.

Castledore maintained the challenge, and pushed Fulham further towards the second division with a comfortable 26-7 win.

In the second division, two tries from Richardson, on loan from Castledore, helped Kent Invicta

Young and Dixon give Yorkshire double win

...and not coming back
...was joined by the
...champion, Steve Douce,
...and then by Young
...have put together
...and two
...and
...world junior champions
...Italy.

his bike got caught in the tape marking the course and he was tripped for second place by the fast-finishing Robert Dane, from Sheffield.

Senior championships: 1 C Young (Dunelm), 15 miles, 1:37.1; 2 S Burrell (Bridgwater-BMW), 1:40.3; 3 G. C. Giddens (CC), 1:48.9; 3 M Springner (Grabbowood), 1:57.17; 4 M Springner (Grabbowood), 1:57.17; 5 S Burrell (Bridgwater-BMW), 1:57.40; 6 R Barstford (Norton), 1:58.49; 7 R. M. Daley (Cherry RT), 1:54.48; 8 J. Barker (Norton Wheelers), 1:55.54.

Junior championships: 1 P Dunn (Marfield CC), 15 miles, 1:28.2; 2 B. Dane (Brook CC), 1:30.2; 3 S. Burrell (Bridgwater-BMW), 1:31.4; 4 S. Burrell (Bridgwater-BMW), 1:32.10; 4 S. Marshall (Norton Wheelers), 1:32.10.

IN BRIEF

Torquay appoint Webb

The manifesto urges the end of the cricket manager's post, the abolition of the cricket and

LACROSSE: In the annual women's territorial championships at Cheltenham, only South came through unscathed, winning all their games. (Peter Tatlow writes). North were surprisingly beaten by West

SQUASH RACKETS

Pearson leads Lancashire to first win

The final was poised at 2-2 in matches and two games all in the decider until David Pearson, who had briefly seemed to have no more running left in him, found unexpected reserves to beat Jamie Hickox and secure the title.

First: Lancashire names; first in string
order: P. Kanyon lost to H. Johan 9-2, 8-2, 6-4,
4-9, 6-8; D. Pearson beat J. Hickox 4-9, 9-7, 8-3,
9-2, 5-1; M. Hornby beat D. Lee 2-6, 2-8, 9-4.

[illegible]

Webb said after his appointment as managing director means taking on a financial control as well as acting on the playing staff." He said he is doing the coaching himself.

LUCKY? A Yorkshire manifesto, which was launched last night by the club's members 1984 group, said it is distributed to the club's 200 members.

The manifesto urges the end of the cricket manager's post, the abolition of the cricket and

Pearson Leads Lancashire to first win

By Rex Bellamy

For the first time Lancashire have won the Inter-County Squash Rackets Championship, sponsored by Courage Brewery Company. Runners-up, Devon, secured a semi-final and Surrey 3-2 in the final, both played at the Windsors and Eton club during the weekend. Lancashire thus beat the two most successful teams in the 48-year history of the championship.

The final was poised at 2-2 in matches and two points all in the deciding until David Pearson, who had briefly seemed to have him running left, i.e. him, found unexpected reserves to beat Jamieson 3-2 in a gripping and exciting finish and secure the title.

FOOTBALL: A TEAM SO INJURY-PRONE THAT EVEN THEIR MASCOT BREAKS HIS NOSE

100

[illegible]

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PR EXEC Required to work on sports & leisure interest accounts. Approx 2 yrs exp. £7,500-£8,000.

VIDEO CO. Vice President requires PA/Sec to assist him. 100/60, £9,000 A.E.

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Applications are invited for the Esmée Fairbairn Chair of Financial Management in the School of Industrial and Business Studies. The post is tenable from 1st October 1984, upon the retirement of Professor Fairbairn. The successful applicant is likely to have a strong academic background; some industrial/commercial experience and perhaps a professional accounting qualification; and, most important, a sound publication record, continuing research potential, and the ability to offer

While England slept...

By Marcus Williams

It was one of those occasions to bring forth the newspaper billboards which so bewilder foreigners: "Disaster for England", "England humiliated", proclaiming not some economic or diplomatic disaster but, far more important to the nation's morale, defeat on the cricket field.

Defeat came yesterday as horrifying as any in the 107 years of Test cricket, although, it being Sunday, there were no evening paper billboards to confuse visitors from overseas. While most Englishmen were still safely tucked up in their beds, at Lancaster Park, Christchurch, on the other side of the world, New Zealand were winning the second Test match by an innings and 132 runs soon after tea on the third day, having shot England out for 82 and 93.

Not since Australia dismissed England for 65 and 72 at Sydney almost 90 years ago had they failed to reach 100 in either innings of a Test match; never before had New Zealand, for so

long the poor relations of the Test cricket fraternity, beaten them by an innings - and only twice before in 58 encounters had they beaten them at all.

The scapegoat of the hour yesterday was the pitch, universally agreed to be short of Test match standards and the subject of an official protest by England. The hero of the hour for New Zealand was Richard Hadlee,

Kiwis walking taller and John Woodcock report page 20

who followed his 99 runs with eight wickets for 44. Hadlee already has his niche in New Zealand's hall of fame, for he took 10 wickets when they beat England for the first time six years ago.

"We are not trying to make excuses but the tour report will be couched in the strongest possible terms," the England tour manager, Alan Smith, said gravely. Mr Smith has known crises on tour before: he was at the helm when England withdrew from

Guyana in 1981 after Robin Jackman had been declared *persona non grata*.

The England captain, Bob Willis, said that the pitch was "in an appalling state", but he took his bowlers - including himself - to task for allowing New Zealand to score 307 in their first innings. England's bowling, he asserted, had been the worst under his captaincy.

Geoff Howarth, who also led New Zealand last summer to their first Test victory in England, described England's batting as inept and rubbed salt in the wounded pride of the English lion: "I didn't expect to win today because I thought England would have fought much better."

A small consolation for England was that they managed to exceed their previous lowest total of 64 against New Zealand. However, only victory in the final match of the series, starting in Auckland on Friday, will spare them from further humiliation - defeat in a series by New Zealand for the first time.



NEW ZEALAND		BATS MEN OUT		FALL OF WICKETS	
INNINGS	307	TAVARE	6	1ST	14
INNINGS	82	GOWER	8	2ND	23
INNINGS	93	FOWLER	10	3RD	25
		GATTING	2	4TH	31
		BOTHAM	2	5TH	31
		LAMB	0	6TH	33
		TAYLOR	15	7TH	72
		RANDALL	25	8TH	76
		WILLIS	1	9TH	80
		EXTRAS	5		
		FOR	93		

The scoreboard is stark proof of a disastrous game for England, and (right) Martin Crowe grabs the stumps after Norman Cowans, England's last man, is dismissed

Letter from Moscow

Khrushchev returns from the shadows

The walled monastery of Novodevichy in Moscow is a quiet and mysterious place at this time of year. The winter sun glints on the golden cupolas and spires, the lake beneath the spires is frozen and still. In the adjoining cemetery, where many of Russia's great men lie buried, snow falls with a slight sigh onto the paths and gravestones from the trees above.

Along one of the icy paths is a monument to the man who aroused both admiration and enmity as ruler of the Soviet Union before he fell from power 20 years ago: Nikita Khrushchev. Some Russians still refer to him familiarly as "Nikita Sergeyevich".

Khrushchev's burial at Novodevichy as an "ordinary pensioner" in 1971 was a concession by his successor, Leonid Brezhnev. Although Khrushchev was in disgrace, and did not therefore merit commemoration in the Kremlin Wall or behind the Lenin Mausoleum, he was allowed to join numerous generals, scientists, politicians and writers in the tranquility of the monastery garden.

For a while Khrushchev's grave, surrounded by a bust designed by the sculptor Ernst Neizvestny, was an object of pilgrimage. Khrushchev's free-wheeling political style, his economic schemes and - perhaps above all - his relative liberalism in the arts had embarrassed and infuriated many officials. But the Khrushchev style also aroused affection in those who found his early, "peasant" image - even with its tendency towards buffoonery - both endearing and politically refreshing.

Because of this the Brezhnev regime closed Novodevichy cemetery to the general public. Now only special visitors can see the thickest bronze head set in black and white marble.

There are some signs though that the present Soviet leadership is prepared to reconsider Khrushchev's role in history 20 years on, and that the Kremlin may make "Nikita Sergeyevich" less of a non-person.

Khrushchev and his associates have rarely been mentioned since 1964. Even his death only merited a few lines in *Pravda*. But Khrushchev's son-in-law, the once powerful Aleksei Adzhubei, recently resurfaced with a prominent article in the monthly magazine *USA*, and there have been several mentions of Khrushchev himself in the press.

Mr Adzhubei, who is now nearly 60, was editor of *Zvezda* during Khrushchev's fall. After Khrushchev's fall Adzhubei disappeared. He subsequently found work as the letters editor of the foreign language tourist magazine *Soviet Weekly*, the journalistic equivalent of banishment.

Mr Adzhubei's article in *USA* has therefore aroused comment, especially since it deals with President Kennedy, Khrushchev's adversary and negotiating partner. Khrushchev's confrontations and negotiations with Kennedy are still not fully discussed in Russia.

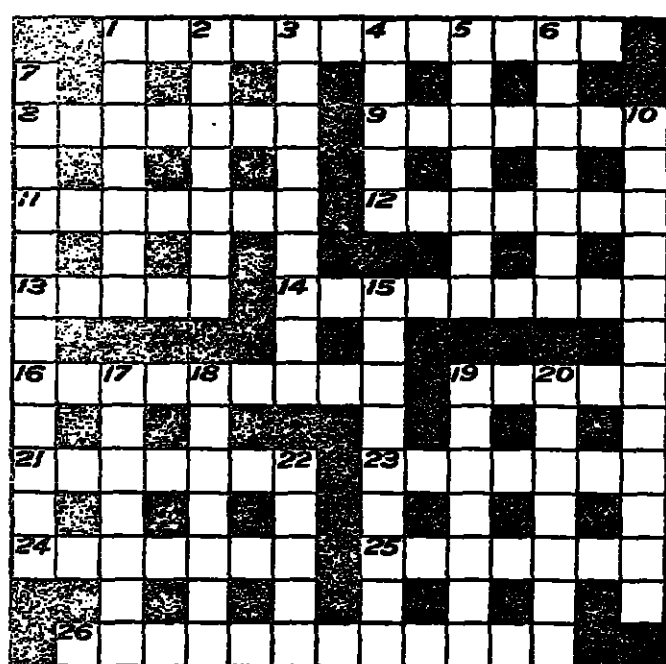
But Khrushchev's role in the Second World War has been discussed, giving rise to suggestions that Mr Andropov, a widely read man with intellectual credentials, might bring his predecessor but one out of the shadows. Shortly after Mr Andropov took over the party's theoretical journal *Kommunist* published an article on the Battle of Stalingrad which acknowledged Khrushchev as one of the main participants. Earlier studies had mentioned only Stalin, or Brezhnev (who in fact did not take part).

Richard Owen

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Collins Dictionaries Times Crossword Championships 1984

The Times Crossword Puzzle No. 16,347



- ACROSS**
- Degree was OK, though very far from hot (8, 4).
 - Mark 1,000, meaning just the opposite (7).
 - Search for the odd sorcerer (7).
 - Lead astray through the green (7).
 - First lady in romance or maybe in a German poet (7).
 - Hardy lass seen round river lock (5).
 - The pleasure which a usufruct implies (9).
 - A slip Peter perhaps has before dinner (9).
 - Note in duplicate about a resort in US (5).
 - One doomed by the Italian wife of Albany (7).
 - A sometimes revolutionary type of road fuel, his, possibly (7).
 - Win back about 150 before the end (7).
 - General fighting Indians captures many in a group (7).
 - Enter performer one found in the music centre (10-6).
- DOWN**
- Godless as a beginner lacks (8, 4).
 - Wood, river Commissioner (7).
 - No end of such trouble with mill-sites (9).
 - A link with a song of unrequited love (5).
 - Brewer's last word or almost so (7).
 - New edition of Lear is initially easy to sell (7).
 - Magic aircraft shot down by this politician? (6-6).
 - Choose Manx Dick - 'e's no follower of the dogs (8, 4).
 - Such as the pronouncements of Joshua's successors (9).
 - Bill supports Peter - he shows style (7).
 - Rent trouble creates a storm (7).
 - Deity showing forbearance about the old city (7).
 - A Roman wayfarer who takes to the air (7).
 - Medal possibility though so disabled? (5).

The Solution of Saturday's Prize Puzzle No. 16,346 will appear next Saturday

I enclose cheque/PO for £2 an entry fee for the 1984 Collins Dictionaries Times Crossword Championship with stamped and addressed envelope.

Name (please print): _____

Address: _____

Choice of venue: _____

(Only one choice, but London applicants available for either London A or B should simply enter "London".)

CONCISE CROSSWORD PAGE 12

Today's events

Royal engagements
The Duke of Edinburgh, Patron of the Outward Bound Trust, launches the Norfolk Outward Bound Association at Middleton Tower, King's Lynn, 3.15.
The Duke of Edinburgh, Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, attends a dinner at St John's College, commemorating the 400th anniversary of the Cambridge University Press, 7.

New exhibitions
Birgit Skold, prints: David Howard Jones, raku, Clive King, paintings, Tim Ayers, pavers, Oxford Gallery, 23 High Street, Oxford; Mon to Sat 10 to 5 closed Sun (ends March 7).

Music
Recital by Barry Douglas (piano) and Krzysztof Smetana (violin), Harry Row, Queen's University, Belfast, 7.30.
Amsterdam Looki Sturdust Quartet, Warwick University Arts Centre, Coventry, 8.
Talks, lectures

Interplanetary Debris
Asteroids, Meteorites and Comets, by I. T. Bunyan, Royal Scottish Museum, Chambers Street, Edinburgh, 2.
Sound and vision by John Betteridge, Bath Postal Museum, Great Pulteney Street, Bath, 7.30.
Birmingham Victorian Painters by SG W. Mann, Birmingham and Midland Institute, Margaret Street, Birmingham, 6.30.

Bond winners

Winning numbers in the weekly draw: *Prizebond* prizes are £100,000 4LZ, 514475 (the winner lives in Norfolk); £50,000 16KN 749090 (Devon); £25,000 16XK 520034 (Manchester).

The week's walks

Today
London's Ghosts, Alleys and Oddities, meet Embankment Underground, 7.30. The London of Charles Dickens (ends in a pub), meet Holborn Underground, 11.
The City of London - 2,000 years of History, meet Tower Hill Underground, 2.

Tomorrow
Riverside Pubs, Prisons and Hidden Paths, meet St Paul's Underground, 7.30. Mysterious Interiors of Hidden London, meet Holborn Underground (Kingway exit), 9.30 (also Wed and Thurs).

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Debate on OUP motion on agriculture in Northern Ireland.
Lords (2.30): Prevention of Terrorism (Temporary Provisions) Bill, second reading.

National Day

Today New Zealanders celebrate their National Day. It commemorates the signing of the Treaty of Waitangi on February 6, 1840, when Maori chiefs ceded their sovereignty to the British crown in return for protection and guaranteed possession of their lands.

Roads

London, South-east: A235: Traffic reduced to single lane on southbound carriageway of London road at junction with Bragsack Rd. A40: Westbound carriageway reduced to two lanes outside Unigate House, east of Park Royal, Ealing. A3: Westhill, at junction with Merton Road, closed to eastbound traffic between Santos road and Putney Bridge Road; diversions.

Wales and West: A4: Temporary traffic in Charlotte Street, Bath; signals controlling traffic. A377: Temporary traffic lights on Barnstable Road, Bonhay Road, Exeter. A48: Temporary traffic signals 24 hours a day in Pwllenyric Hill, Chepstow.

Midlands: A52: Single lane traffic on Nottingham - Grantham road at Muston Bends, Leicester; temporary signals. A45: Road works on Coventry Deventry road at Fosse Crossing, Warwickshire. A10: Traffic signals along St Mary's Street, Ely.

North: A6120: Single-lane traffic in outer ring road, at junction with Spen Lane, Leeds. A61: Narrowing of Wakefield Road at junction of Marsh Way, Northgate Roundabout. A6: Two-way traffic in Manchester Road, Swinton, Greater Manchester.

Scotland: A803: Lane closures and delays along Springfield Road Hawthorn Street, Glasgow. A85: Westbound carriageway reduced to single lane in Riverside Drive at Tay Railway Bridge works; no right turn westbound into riverside approach. A85: Single-lane traffic lights at Invergowrie.

Information supplied by AA.

Anniversaries

Births: Queen Anne (reigned 1702-14), London, 1665; Ugo Foscolo, writer, Zante, Greece, 1778; Sir Charles Wheatstone, physicist, Gloucester, 1802; Sir Henry Irving, Keinton Mandeville, 1838. Deaths: Charles II (reigned 1660-85), London, 1685; Laurence "Capability" Brown, garden designer, 1783; Carlo Goldoni, dramatist, Paris, 1793; George VI, (reigned 1936-52), Sandringham, Norfolk, 1952.

The pound

	Bank	Bank
	Buys	Sells
Australia \$	1.62	1.54
Austria Sch	28.90	27.30
Belgium Fr	84.75	80.75
Canada \$	1.84	1.77
Denmark Kr	14.77	14.07
Finland Mkka	6.47	6.27
France Fr	123.8	118.8
Germany DM	4.05	3.87
Greece Dr	160.00	150.00
Hong Kong \$	11.45	10.85
Ireland P	1.31	1.25
Italy Lira	249.00	237.00
Japan Yen	348.00	332.00
Netherlands Gld	4.59	4.36
Norway Kr	1.65	1.63
Portugal Esc	201.00	191.00
Spain Ptas	231.00	222.00
Sweden Kr	12.04	11.44
Switzerland Fr	3.27	3.10
USA \$	1.47	1.42

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Retail Price Index: 342.8. London: The FT Index closed up 8.3 on Friday at 832.4. New York: The Dow Jones industrial average closed 16.85 down on Friday at 1197.03.

Weather

A strong westerly airstream covers Britain, with troughs of low pressure crossing most areas.

6 am to midnight

London, SE, central S England, East Anglia, E, W Midlands: Showers, longer outbreaks of rain, becoming scattered later, clear intervals developing; winds W to NW fresh to occasional gale; max temp 5 to 6C (41 to 43F).

Central N, NE England: Showers, mainly on hills with drifting winds W to NW fresh to occasionally severe gale; max temp 4 to 6C (39 to 41F), icy roads.

Ches, Lancashire, SW England, S Wales: Outbreaks of rain. Then occasional showers, clear intervals; winds W to NW strong to severe gale; max temp 5 to 6C (41 to 43F).

SE, central N, NE England: Showers, mainly on hills with drifting winds W to NW strong to severe gale at times; max temp 3 to 4C (37 to 39F).

Scotland, Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen, central Highlands, Moray Firth, NE, NW Scotland, Orkney, Shetland: Showers, heavy and prolonged at times with drifting, icy roads; winds W to NW strong to severe gale at times; max temp 3 to 4C (37 to 39F).

SEA PASSAGES: North Sea, Strait of Dover: sea very rough, English Channel (E, S, George's Bank): sea very rough, strong to severe gale force; sea very rough.

Sun rises: 7.32 am. **Sun sets:** 4.53 pm. **Moon rises:** 3.42 pm. **First Quarter:** February 10.

Lighting-up time

London: 5.20 pm to 7.01 am. **Bedford:** 5.20 pm to 7.01 am. **Manchester:** 5.20 pm to 7.01 am. **Cardiff:** 5.20 pm to 7.01 am.

Yesterday

Temperatures at midday yesterday: c, cloud; b, rain; s, sun; a, snow; sl, sleet. C, F.

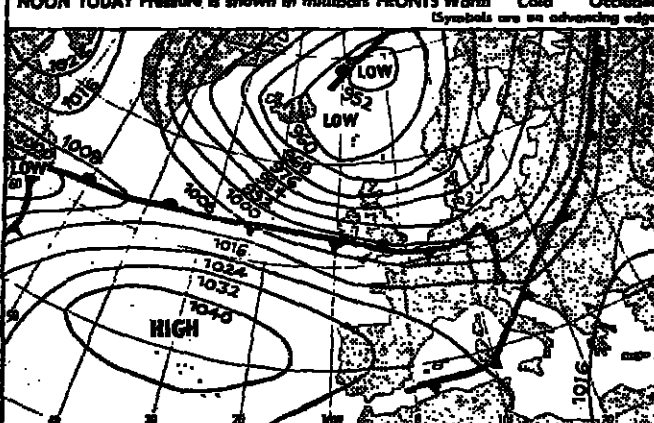
	C	F
Belfast	13	55
Birmingham	13	55
Bristol	13	55
Cardiff	13	55
Edinburgh	13	55
Glasgow	13	55
London	13	55
Manchester	13	55
Newcastle	13	55
Nottingham	13	55
Sheffield	13	55
Southampton	13	55
Stirling	13	55
Wolverhampton	13	55
Wrexham	13	55

Highest and lowest

Saturday: Highest day temp: Penryn, 12C (54F); lowest day temp: Machynlleth, 6C (43F). **Sunday:** Highest day temp: Penryn, 12C (54F); lowest day temp: Machynlleth, 6C (43F).

OT TIMES NEWSPAPERS LIMITED: 184, Strand, London WC2R 0ET. Tel: 01-477 1234. Telex: 249711. Monday February 6, 1984. Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office.

NOON TODAY



High tides

	AM	HT	PM	HT
London Bridge	4.17	5.8	4.35	6.8
Abbeville	4.15	5.8	4.33	6.8
Amble	4.15	5.8	4.33	6.8
Belfast	4.15	5.8	4.33	6.8
Cardiff	4.15	5.8	4.33	6.8
Devonport	4.15	5.8	4.33	6.8
Dover	4.15	5.8	4.33	6.8
Falmouth	4.15	5.8	4.33	6.8
Glasgow	4.15	5.8	4.33	6.8
Harwich	4.15	5.8	4.33	6.8
Hull	4.15	5.8	4.33	6.8
London	4.15	5.8	4.33	6.8
Liverpool	4.15	5.8	4.33	6.8
Longport	4.15	5.8	4.33	6.8
Margate	4.15	5.8	4.33	6.8
Millport Haven	4.15	5.8	4.33	6.8
Orkney	4.15	5.8	4.33	6.8
Portsmouth	4.15	5.8	4.33	6.8
Sharncliffe	4.15	5.8	4.33	6.8
Shetland	4.15	5.8	4.33	6.8
Southampton	4.15	5.8	4.33	6.8
Swansea	4.15	5.8	4.33	6.8
Traill	4.15	5.8	4.33	6.8
Wexford	4.15	5.8	4.33	6.8

b-blue sky; c-cloud; d-dry; dr-drizzle; h-hail; m-mist; n-northern; o-overcast; r-rain; s-snow; sl-sleet; t-thunder; w-wind; y-yellow; z-zigzag; a-asteroid; b-battle; c-cavalry; d-dragon; e-eagle; f-falcon; g-giant; h-horse; i-iron; j-juggler; k-king; l-lion; m-magician; n-navigator; o-ocean; p-pirate; q-queen; r-robot; s-sailor; t-titan; u-unicorn; v-vampire; w-warrior; x-xenon; y-yellow; z-zigzag.

Time measurement in metres: 1m=3,280ft.

Around Britain

Around Britain									
	Sun	Rain	F	Max		Sun	Rain	F	Max
Cardiff	4.35	6.1	4.35	6.1	Sunny am	4.35	6.1	4.35	6.1
Edinburgh	4.35	6.1	4.35	6.1	Sunny am	4.35	6.1	4.35	6.1
Glasgow	4.35	6.1	4.35	6.1	Sunny am	4.35	6.1	4.35	6.1
London	4.35	6.1	4.35	6.1	Sunny am	4.35	6.1	4.35	6.1
Manchester	4.35	6.1	4.35	6.1	Sunny am	4.35	6.1	4.35	6.1
Newcastle	4.35	6.1	4.35	6.1	Sunny am	4.35	6.1	4.35	6.1
Nottingham	4.35	6.1	4.35	6.1	Sunny am	4.35	6.1	4.35	6.1
Sheffield	4.35	6.1	4.35	6.1	Sunny am	4.35	6.1	4.35	6.1
Southampton	4.35	6.1	4.35	6.1	Sunny am	4.35	6.1	4.35	6.1
Stirling	4.35	6.1	4.35	6.1	Sunny am	4.35	6.1	4.35	6.1
Wolverhampton	4.35	6.1	4.35	6.1	Sunny am	4.35	6.1	4.35	6.1
Wrexham	4.35	6.1	4.35	6.1	Sunny am	4.35	6.1	4.35	6.1
Cardiff	4.35	6.1	4.35	6.1	Sunny am	4.35	6.1	4.35	6.1
Edinburgh	4.35	6.1	4.35	6.1	Sunny am	4.35	6.1	4.35	6.1
Glasgow	4.35	6.1	4.35	6.1	Sunny am	4.35	6.1	4.35	6.1
London	4.35	6.1	4.35	6.1	Sunny am	4.35	6.1	4.35	6.1
Manchester	4.35	6.1	4.35	6.1	Sunny am	4.35	6.1	4.35	6.1
Newcastle	4.35	6.1	4.35	6.1	Sunny am	4.35	6.1	4.35	6.1
Nottingham	4.35	6.1	4.35	6.1	Sunny am	4.35	6.1	4.35	6.1
Sheffield	4.35	6.1	4.35	6.1	Sunny am	4.35	6.1	4.35	6.1
Southampton	4.35	6.1	4.35	6.1	Sunny am	4.35	6.1	4.35	6.1
Stirling	4.35	6.1	4.35	6.1	Sunny am	4.35	6.1	4.35	6.1
Wolverhampton	4.35	6.1	4.35	6.1	Sunny am	4.35	6.1	4.35	6.1
Wrexham	4.35	6.1	4.35	6.1	Sunny am	4.35	6.1	4.35	6.1

Abroad

MIDWAY: a cloud dr, drizzle, f, fair; fog, fog, f, rain, s, sun on, snow.									
C	F	C	F	C	F	C	F	C	F
Algeria	1:14	57	Algeria	1:15	61	Rio de Jan	1:26	59	59
Amsterdam	1:14	57	Amsterdam	1:15	61	Rome	1:26	59	59
Antwerp	1:14	57	Antwerp	1:15	61	Saltburg	1:26	59	59
Boston	1:14	57	Boston	1:15	61	San Francisco	1:26	59	59
Buenos Aires	1:14	57	Buenos Aires	1:15	61	Santiago	1:26	59	59
Calcutta	1:14	57	Calcutta	1:15	61	Sao Paulo	1:26	59	59
Cardiff	1:14	57	Cardiff	1:15	61	Shanghai	1:26	59	59
Chicago	1:14	57	Chicago	1:15	61	Stockholm	1:26	59	59
Copenhagen	1:14	57	Copenhagen	1:15	61	Sydney	1:26	59	59
Dublin	1:14	57	Dublin	1:15	61	Tangier	1:26	59	59
Edinburgh	1:14	57	Edinburgh	1:15	61	Tientsin	1:26	59	59
Geneva	1:14	57	Geneva	1:15	61	Tokyo	1:26	59	59
Hankow	1:14	57	Hankow	1:15	61	Valencia	1:26	59	59
Hongkong	1:14	57	Hongkong	1:15	61	Vancouver	1:26	59	59
London	1:14	57	London	1:15	61	Wangchow	1:26	59	59
Lyons	1:14	57	Lyons	1:15	61	Washington	1:26	59	59
Manila	1:14	57	Manila	1:15	61	Yokohama	1:26	59	59
Medan	1:14	57	Medan	1:15	61				